BOMBAY GAZETTE.

PUBLISHED THRICE A WEEK, ON EVERY MONDAY, WEDNESDAY, AND FRIDAY, MORNING.

PRICE 13 RUPEES PER QUARTER:—52 RUPEES PER ANNUM:—OR, IF PAID IN ADVANCE, 48 RUPEES PER ANNUM.

"Nothing extenuate, nor set down aught in Malice."

Vol. LII. **BOMBAY: WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 20, 1841.** **New Series No. 9.**

CHARGES FOR ADVERTISEMENTS IN THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

6 Annas per line, with the customary abatement to the Trade.
For others the charges are:
6 Annas per line for a first insertion.
3 do. do. for a second do.
2 do. do. for a third do.
the same being in immediately succeeding papers.
Under ten lines, 4 Rupees.

BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND DISPATCH.

WHICH will contain a Precis of Indian Intelligence for the past Month.

The Public and Subscribers to the Gazette are informed that an Overland Monthly Dispatch, will be published at this Office for the present and every succeeding Mail—to Subscribers of the Gazette, *Gratis*.—Non-Subscribers one Rupee per Copy and to Subscribers for the above alone Rs. 10 per Annum, in England £1. 1s.

The Outstation Subscribers to the *Bombay Gazette* are hereby informed that if they will favor the Editor with the names of the Parties in England to whom they wish their Overland Gazette to be sent, they will be forwarded punctually through the Post Office here by each Steamer.

No Postage is levied by the Falmouth route and by Marseilles Two-pence.

Agents in England, Messrs. Grindlay, Christian and Matthews, 16, Cornhill, and 8, St. Martin's place, Charing Cross.

Bombay Gazette Office, No. 5, Forbes' Street.

THE SUBSCRIBERS of the BOMBAY GAZETTE are respectfully requested to take notice that the New Proprietorship commenced from the 1st of June 1840, and that all accounts &c. with the present concern will commence from that date.

THE SUBSCRIBERS to the GAZETTE are requested that whenever a change of residence or Station may take place, they will be pleased to give information of the same, in order, to prevent mistakes in forwarding their Newspaper.

COPPER PLATE PRINTING.

THE LADIES and GENTLEMEN of the Presidency and the Public in general are hereby informed, that VISITING and INVITATION CARDS will be neatly executed and on reasonable terms at this Office.

All orders for Copper Plate Engraving and Card Printing addressed to the Printer of this Paper will be carefully attended to.

TO THE ARMY AND NAVY.

THE following Works are for Sale and to be had on application at this Office.

MARRYAT'S CODE OF SIGNALS, Sixth Edition, of the 1st, 2nd, and 3rd Parts, with the Supplement to the above, and also the Honorable Company's Steamers and Ships of War, corrected and enlarged with considerable alterations and additions..... Rs. 2

Report of the Commissioners for Inquiring into the Naval and Military Promotion and Retirement..... Rs. 2

Proceedings of a General Court Martial held at Fort George on Captain D. G. DUFF, 16th Regt. N. I..... Rs. 1

BOMBAY SPORTING MAGAZINE.

MANY applications having been made to the EDITOR of this Journal, and promises of assistance given to get up a *Sporting Magazine*. It is hereby announced that the 1st No. of the BOMBAY SPORTING MAGAZINE was published on the 25th of December, and No. 2 will appear in March. The price to Subscribers is 12 Rupees a year, single numbers 4 Rupees. Communications will be thankfully received.

FOR SALE.—A few copies of the "CEYLON MAGAZINE" from No. 1 to 3, for September, October and November, Price 3 Rupees per Copy.—Apply at the Bombay Gazette Office.

Gentlemen desirous of becoming Subscribers to the above Periodical will be pleased to communicate the same to the Editor by letter post paid.

FOR SALE, at the Gazette Office;

Respondentia Bonds, each	Rs.	1
Ship's Articles.....	,,	1
Policies of Insurance.....	,,	1
Bills of Exchange, per set.....	Ans.	8
Interest Bonds.....	,,	8
Bills of Lading.....	,,	8
Powers of Attorney, each.....	,,	8

FOR LIVERPOOL,—The fine new Ship "SYCEE," D. JOLLY, Commander, 500 Tons, will have quick despatch. For Passage, or freight for Light goods, or Broken stowage. Apply to

HIGGINSON AND CARDWELL.

Bombay, 20th Jan. 1841.

FOR CHINA DIRECT.—The well known Clipper "MARY GORDON," Captain J. THOMSON, principal part of her Cargo being engaged will sail on the 1st February next. For Opium only apply to

FURDOONJEE LIMJEE,

Bombay, 20th Jan. 1841.

Messrs. Robert Frith and Co.'s Advertisements.

SALE BY AUCTION.

ON Wednesday the 27th Instant, will be sold by the above at their Rooms, a large assortment of Dinner and Washing Sets, the former for 24 Persons. Also an Assortment of Broad Cloths, Dimity, Colored Drill, Bed Ticking, White Moleskin, Turkey Red Twills, Ditto Chintz, Checked Handkerchiefs, Long Cloths, Cotton Yarn of Superior quality, 7 Bales of Long Cloth slightly damaged several Cases of Book Muslins, Jaconets, Zebra Dresses, and a quantity of Linen adapted for shooting, Jackets and Trowsers &c. &c.

At 1 P. M. A strong Bay Galloway about 13 Hands and 4 years old, and any Horses or Carriages offering.

To be sold by the above on the Bombay Green at 4 o'clock P. M. A quantity of Iron Bars, sheet Copper, Spelter, Pig lead, and a few casks of Red Lead, saved from the wrecks of the "*Lord William Bentinck* and *Competent*."

MESSRS. COLLETT AND CO., have for Sale, the following:—

Steel's Ship Master's Assistant, latest edition.....	Rs.	20
Wilde's Narrative of a Voyage and a Visit to Egypt, Palestine, &c. 1840, 2 vols...	,,	20
Jesse's Memoirs of the Court of England during the reign of the Stuarts, 2 vols. 1840, ...	,,	20
Memorials of Oxford; by Jarves Ingram, D. D, President of Trinity College, 3 vols...	,,	40
Nicholas Nickleby by Boz, complete in 1 vol...	,,	20
Loudon's Encyclopædia of Cottage, Farm and Villa Architecture and Furniture,...	,,	60
Elphinstone's Caboul, 2 vols. ...	,,	35
St. John's Egypt, and Mahomed Ali, 2 vols...	,,	25
Burrow's Elements of Conchology with coloured Plates, ...	,,	25
Oakley's Shooting Code, ...	,,	8
Hawker on Shooting, latest edition..	,,	18
Arabian Nights by Lane, 2nd vol,..	,,	24
,, ,, in parts, from part 8to 24 at Rs. 2 each.		
Shakespear's Works, Pictorial edition, in parts 8vo. part 19 at Rs. 2 each.		
,, ,, in vols. Rs. 18 per vol.		
Lora Brougham's Statesmen of the Times of George III, 2 vols... ...	Rs.	42
Gallery of Portraits, India proof, 4 vols. in 2 folio..	,,	150
History of England, Pictorial edition, 4th. and 3 vols. at Rs. 20 each vol.		
Penny Cyclopedia, 16th vol. Cloth..	,,	7½
Ditto Ditto Ditto Morocco.. ..	,,	10
Ure's Cotton Manufacture of Great Britain, 2 vols...	,,	21
Adams' English Pleasure Carriages,	,,	15
Walker's Philosophy of the Eye.. ..	,,	10
Tucker's Life of Jefferson, 2 vols..	,,	28
Pictorial History of Palestine, in parts from 1 to 10 at Rs. 2½ each.		

NOTICE

IS hereby given that persons desirous of entering into a Contract for conveying Stores, supplying followers and performing the Hamallage duties of this Department for three years from the 1st of May next, may on application at this Office from 10 A. M., to 5 P. M. daily, Sundays excepted, obtain a Statement of the same with rates affixed, and such other information as they may require.

Verbal Offers for the Contract will be received at 12 o'clock on Monday the 1st of March next when persons will be required to bid a per Centage *below* the rates specified in the List above adverted to, at which they will undertake to perform the whole of the duties embraced therein in a prompt and satisfactory manner.

The Contractor will be bound to furnish promptly all such carriage and followers as may from time to time be required, or on failing to do so; it and there, or such other description of Carriage and followers as may be required in that behalf will be procured at his risk and loss, and in all such cases a fine of 30 per Cent upon the Amount of expences incurred, will be levied as liquidated damages for each and every such breach of Contract as often as the same may occur.

No persons will be allowed to tender for the Contract unless he previously deposits in this Office Rs. (1000) one thousand, which will be forfeited in the event of delay, evasion, or refusal to execute the necessary deed of Contract should his offer be accepted, in which case he will be required to produce unexceptionable personal security in Rs. 20,000 for the due performance of the engagement.

The Annual outlay on account of the foregoing Contract is estimated at about Rs. (20,000) Twenty thousand, all further particulars relative to which will be communicated at the time of bidding, and no reason will be assigned for rejecting any offer.

J. C. HARTLEY, Lt.

Depty. Assist. Comy. Genl. in charge.

BOMBAY:
Depy. Comy. Genl's. Office,
13th January, 1841.

THIRD BOMBAY LAUDABLE SOCIETY.

AT a General Meeting of the Subscribers to the above Society held at the Office of the Secretaries this day.

F. M. DAVIDSON, Esq. in the Chair.

The following Gentlemen were unanimously elected Directors.

CHARLES FORBES Esq.
G. FARIE Esq.
WM. FRITH Esq.

In the place of RT. SMITH, L. GRANT and J. C. FRITH Esqrs. resigned.

It was resolved (agreeable to a recommendation of the late Directors) that all application for Shares on the lives of Natives, not being Christian should be declined. Resolved that the above be published in the Bombay Newspapers for the general information of the Subscribers.

(Signed) F. M. DAVIDSON,
Bombay, 18th Jan. 1841.

THE MESS HOUSE.

NEAR the Church, Commanding one of the finest views of the Hills, and looking extensively over the Sea, it comprises one large room and 4 Bed rooms and is neatly furnished.

Plans with a List of Furniture &c. may be seen on application to

WOOLER AND Co.

Bombay Green, 18th Jan. 1841.

TO be had at the Godowns of the undersigned, Superior Sherry in Wood from the House of *Apalatagui and Co.*, of Xeres.

In Butts at.....	Rs.	550
Hhd. at.....	,,	300
Quarter Cask.....	,,	150
In Quart Bottles per dozen....	,,	18

WILLIAM AND THOMAS EDMOND & Co.
Rampart Row, 20th Jan. 1841.

NOTICE.

THE Drawing of the undermentioned Lottery will positively take place on Friday the 29th January 1841, at the Exchange Rooms, precisely at 11 A. M. where the attendance of Subscribers is respectfully solicited.

PRANKISSEN DEY AND CO'S.
THIRD LOTTERY, 1841.

ALL PRIZES.

On 30 Renowed Reserved Whole Tickets of the last Day's Drawing of the 1st Calcutta Government Lottery of 1841, divided into 752 Chances at Company's Rupees 25 per each. Chance or in advance 15 Rupees, balance 10 Rupees.

On half Tickets, 13 Rupees per chance.

CHEAP SCHEME.

1 Prize of			4 Whole Tickets.		
1	do.	of	2	do.	do.
2	do.	of one each	2	do.	do.
4	do.	of ½ each	2	do.	do.
8	do.	of ¼ each	2	do.	do.
32	do.	of ⅛ each	2	do.	do.
64	do.	of 1-16 each	4	do.	do.
128	do.	of 1-32 each	4	do.	do.
512	do.	of 1-64 each	8	do.	do.

752 Prizes — 30 Reserved Whole Tickets.

1st. Subscribers have the option of paying the full amount, Company's Rupees 25 at once or only 15 as an advance, but the balance to be remitted on obtaining their respective Prize Tickets will be deliverable after the conclusion of the Drawing.

2nd. Moffussil Subscribers are particularly requested to include Postage in their remittances as they shall have their Prize Tickets free of Postage but they have the option of paying the full amount at once.

3rd. Early applications is solicited for Tickets to the Projector at his Office No. 12 Waterloo Street opposite Messrs Dykes and Co. or near the Auckland Hotel.

PRANKISSEN DEY AND Co.

BABOO RAMLOCHUN ROY, *Projectors.*
Trustee.

Domestic Occurrence.

BIRTH.—At Masagon, on the 19th instant, the wife of Mr. D. A. de Sylva, of a Son.

Marine Department.

NOTIFICATION.

Notice is hereby given that it is the intention of the Honorable the Governor in Council, to despatch a Steamer with a Mail for Suez, on Monday the 1st of February next.

By order of the Hon'ble the Governor in Council.
E. M. WILLOUGHBY, Major,
Actg. Secy. to Govt.

Bombay Castle, 10th Nov. 1840.

Shipping Arrivals and Departures.

ARRIVALS.

Jan. 18th, Barque Sovereign, W. C. Hurd, Master, from V. D. Land 11th Nov.

Do Arab Ship Futtay Moombaruck, Nacodah, Abdulla, from Calcutta 28th Dec.

Do. 19th, Grab Brig Lodease, Coonjee, Nacodah, from Ponany touched at Cochin, 3 months on her passage.

SAILED.

Jan. 14th, Ship Superior, C. Johnston, Master, to Liverpool.

Do. 16th, Barque Alexander Robertson, R. Brown, Master, to Colombo. *Passenger.*—Lieut. Col. Singleton.

Do. Ship Helen, W. J. Hicks, Master, to Singapore and China.

Do. 17th, Barque Resolution, R. White, Master, to Ceylon, and Madras. *Passengers.*—Mr. and Mrs. Albrecht, Mr. McKenzie, Mr. Putt, Mr. J. Wilson, for Ceylon, Mr. G. N. Adam and Mr. Finlay for Cannanore and Madras.

Do. 18th, Brig Freak, T. J. Suffield, Master, to Singapore. *Passengers.*—47 Convicts.

Do. The E. I. C. Cutter Margaret, Munjee Ally Syrang, to Sea.

Do. 19th, Duke of Lancaster, J. Hargraves, Master, to China.

Do. Barque Mary Bulmer, R. Cant, Master to Liverpool.

Shipping in the Harbour.

H. C. VESSELS.	E. I. C. STEAMERS.
Receiving Ship Hastings.	Satellite.
SCHOONERS	Sesostris.
Emily and Taptee.	Hugh Lindsay.
CUTTERS.	Zenobia.
BRIG. Palinurus.	Indus.
	Berenice.
	Auckland.
	Cleopatra.

Merchant Vessels.

ENGLISH.	
Clarendon.	Woodman.
Julia.	Strabane.
Westmoreland,	Princess Charlotte.
Dartmouth.	Ophelia and Anne
Sarah.	Parsee Greenock.
John Garrow.	Ingleborough.
Gilmore.	Onyx.
Recovery.	Memnon.
Duke of Lancaster,	Sycee.
James Moran.	Charles Grant.
Royal Saxon	Mary Ann.
Hopkinson.	Tweed.
Amity.	Hugh Walker.
Java.	Midas.
Frances.	Shakespeare.
Sovereign.	Dauntless.
	Ramsay.
COUNTRY.	
Cauderbux.	Ruparell.
Pittamber Savoy.	St George.
Caroline.	Nurbudda.
Sir Wm. Wallace,	Adele.
Colonel Newal.	Hamoody.
Essavie.	Rutler.
Maria.	Clarke.
Candahar.	Singapore Packet.
Ruby.	Samdany.
Fanny.	Corsair.
Hydroose.	Soobrow.
Mayaram Dayaram.	Mary Gordon.
Alexander Robertson	
FRENCH.	PORTUGUESE.
LaAdele.	Brig (War) Cassador Africano.
ARAB.	
Harsingar.	Brig Simplicia.
Futtay Mumbaruck.	
Lodease.	

Vessels expected to Sail.

Vessels.	Agents.	Destination	To Sail.
A Steamer....	Spt. I. Navy.	Suez.. .	1st Feb.
Lady Clarke...	Skinner&Co.	London .	Dispatch.
Alex. Robertson..... ..	Foster & Co.	London ..	Dispatch.
Strabane... ..	W. Nicol & Co.... ..	Clyde.....	
Prin. Charlotte.	Syers Livingston & Co..	Liverpool.	10th inst.
St. George....	Dirom Carter & Co.. ..	London ..	In Jan.
Parsee.....	Grey & Co..	Liverpool.	dispatch
Memnon.....	Dirom Carter & Co		
Onyx.....	Foster & Co.		
Ingleborough..	Eglinton, Maclean & co.		
Charles Grant..	C. Cowjee & co..... ..		
Sycee.....	H. & cardwell		
Hannah.....	T. Jefferies & Co.. ..	Singapoor.	
Hopkinson....	Dirom Carter & Co... ..	Calcutta..	15th Jan.
Sir H. Compton	AgaM. Rahim	China....	15th Jan,
Ophelia & Anne	Foster & co..	.....	
Adele.....	Skinner & Co	Calcutta..	18th Jan,
Singapore Packet..... ..	.....		
Medas Dundee.	.....		

Vessels Expected.

Vessels.	Agents.	From.	To Sail.
Europe.....	.....	London ..	24th July.
Sir Ed. Paget.	Skinner&Co.	Do.. ..	2nd Sept.
E. of Balcarras	Remington & Co..	Do.. .	In Sept.
Simon Taylor	.....	Do.. .	do.
Donna Pascoa.	McG. Brownrigg & Co.	Do.. ..	
Emery.....	.....	Liverpool	1st Sept.
Wave	.....	Liverpool	in August.
B. Merchant..	W. & T. Edmond & Co.	Do.. ..	10th Sept
Urania.....	G. T. King..	Do.. ..	14th Sept.
Emily.....	.....	Do.. ..	1st Sept.
Chieftain.. ..	McG. Brownrigg & Co	Liverpool	
Carnatic.....	Wm. Nicol and Co.. .	Clyde . .	in Sept.
Hope.....	Skinner&Co.	Do.. ..	in Sept.
Minerva....	.....	Llanelly ..	11th Augt.
Emilia..	T. Jefferies & Co.....	Bordeaux	4th July.
LeCeres	T. Jefferies & Co....	Nantes ..	1st Feb.
Mavis..	.....	China....	

Military Arrivals and Departures.

ARRIVALS.

Jan. 18th.—Capt. H. S. Watkins, 15th Regt N. I., from Tannah.

DEPARTURES.

Jan. 18th.—Lieut. H. Heyman, 15th Regt. N. I., to Tannah.

do. do. Supg. Surgeon J. Glen, Staff, to Baroda.

"Nothing extenuate, nor set down aught in Malice."

THE GAZETTE.

Wednesday, January 20, 1841.

ARRIVED January 18, Barque *Sovereign*, W. C. Hurd, Master, from Van Dieman's Land 11th Nov.—*Passenger*: Mr. C. R. Cotton, M. C. S.; Do. Ship *Futtay Mumbaruck*, Nacoda Abdulla, from Calcutta 28th December; 19, Brig *Lodease*, Nacoda Coonjee, from Ponany and Cochin.

AT this period of the month we would remindd our friends at Outstations who may wish the Overland Dispatch to be forwarded to their friends in England, to favor us with an early communication of the address to which they require them to be sent and also whether by Falmouth or the Marseilles route.

WE would make one more appeal to our Sporting Friends and ask for contributions to our Bombay Sporting Magazine. We have promised to publish in March and we will keep our word, but a few articles would be very thankfully received. We take the occasion also to thank those who have already responded to our former call.

AN Inquest was held on the morning of Monday last at the Native General Hospital, on the Body of a Batty lascar employed on Board the *Charles Grant* who had fallen down from the Main Top, the previous day while with another man preparing to take the Rigging off the Mast—when *a Verdict of "Accidental Death"* was returned.

And another was held at the same place on the Body of a Portuguese found on the evening the of 14th Instant, in a state of Insensibility, under a Tree near the Khair Village, Mahim, from whence he was removed to the Hospital where he died three days after, and on a Postmortem Examination, the skull was found to be very extensively fractured. A Verdict of "*Accidental Death*" was also returned.

An Inquest was also held yesterday morning on the Body of a man of the Commattee caste found lying in the Town Drain, near the Pathway leading across the Batty fields Tah Deo, the previous day. The Deceased who was a Hammaul was supposed to have been returning to his service after having been to his House—a Verdict was returned of "*Found dead.*"

An Inquest was also held on the Body of a person of a about 18 or 20 years of age, who had the appearance of being a Topaz or Portuguese Christian, washed on shore from the Harbour at Lower Colaba, but who he was or how he had become drowned no information could be obtained, we have not learnt what Verdict has been returned.

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR and FAMILY leave Bombay for Baroda to-morrow. It is understood that they go in the Prince Regent Yacht towed by one of the Steamers. It is generally believed that Sir James will only make a very brief sojourn in the scene of his old recollections, and will be back in Bombay early in February, we trust with renewed health and spirits to carry on the onerous duties which his responsible station imposes. The object of the visit to Baroda is said to be the settlement of some of those delicate questions which have so long been mooted between the Company's Government and that of the Guikowar, which His Excellency's experience of the

Court of that Prince, and the intimate knowledge he possesses of the springs of action which influence it, will go far to produce the results desired and produce a healthier state of affairs between the Baroda Government and that of the Honorable Company.

Pursuant to notice a meeting was held at the room opposite the Post Office yesterday at 3 o'clock P. M. to effect the institution of an Exchange Room which has long been wanted in Bombay. John Skinner Esq. took the Chair and a highly respectable body of Merchants and others attended, about 2000 rupees were subscribed towards the establishment, a string of resolutions were moved and seconded, and the New Exchange may fairly be said to be set a going.

The Subscription for an individual was fixed at 20 rupees, for a Firm 50 rupees, and Captains of English Ships are to be allowed access on the payment of 10 rupees while they remain in the Port. Newspapers are to be provided, and it will be a common place of meeting for all who may have to expedite Mercantile affairs, and in fact be a nucleus for Commercial people who were before without a location for their transactions. We have no doubt this institution will become popular, and we hail it as an addition to the comfort and convenience of the Merchants and Captains of Bombay in particular, and the Mercantile Navy in general.

It is our intention shortly to point out a great many improvements which at small cost and trouble may be made in the Island of Bombay, much to the advantage both of the health of the inhabitants and to their comfort and convenience. For this purpose we have conferred with those well able to offer opinions on such momentous subjects, and shall be able shortly to wage a war against the high stone walls on each side of the roads, the open filthy drains, and other causes of confined foul and pestilential air. The first duty of the inhabitants of any place is to make it as healthy as circumstances will admit, and we trust to be able to shew how Bombay could be permanently benefited and improved. Another circumstance also will soon force itself on the general notice, which is the deficiency of house room for the increasing population, and the exorbitant rents levied on the public by great house proprietors. For all this there is a remedy, and we trust yet to see Bombay take rank as a decent looking place and not as far as buildings go, be as pre-eminent in ugliness as in riches.

The force under Major General Brooks had by the last accounts broken ground and made one march from Sukker to Jaferabad and there is a rumour that Nusseer Khan has since come in, although we cannot vouch for its correctness. The idea broached by the *United Service Gazette* that the General does not know how his force is to be employed is very rich. There cannot be a doubt that its first duty will be very harassing, a campaign in the Hills against the Tribes of Beloochees. While they are unchecked there will be no peace for Lower Scinde, they may be tranquil for a time before a superior force and awed into a temporary simulation of tranquillity, but it will endure no longer than the last roll of the British Drum among the echoes of their mountains, and we fear without the infliction of a severe blow and the disarming of a great portion of the population, no measures of secure pacification can be calculated on. From Herat the news is pacific and Major Todd seems very sanguine of an improved friendly feeling on the part of Shah Kamran and his Minister, induced no doubt by the surrender of Dost Mahommed and the possibility of the British Army turning towards their capital. On all sides the Political horizon in Affghanistan and Scinde appears about to clear up, and we may prognosticate fine weather for some time to come, but there must be no relaxation of vigilance or abatement of Military force. We are treading on the ashes of a smouldering Volcano which a blast of hostility might once more cause to break forth and overwhelm us, in fact we are beginning to feel the effects of our support of Shah Soojah. Much blood must yet be shed and much treasure wasted to keep him on his throne, half as much of the latter would have secured a firm Ally in Dost Mahommed. We have forced an intrusive King on the Dooranee Empire, and we must support him with the British Bayonet, he is now old and after him to whom are we to look to carry on the farce of empire? Why we shall be obliged to be his residuary legatees. With a view to such a contingency it would be well to develope the latent resources of the Country, and do all in our power to raise a direct commerce with Bombay and the ports of Western India. Another year will give us time to observe events and seize on opportunities of pushing our Trade. The march of the British Armies has already carried much wealth into the country while a contact with the European portion will induce a taste for luxuries. These inclinations should be fostered and encouraged, and we hope soon to hear of the establishment of Fairs and Marts for Trade in Affghanistan and Scinde, and that our Bombay Merchants will take advantage of the new state of affairs and drive the Russian goods from the markets of Central Asia.

Our brother of the *Courier* has been jocose on the paragraph which we gave in our last, he says "our belief is that even if "he obtains what the *Gazette* fancifully "calls" the peace of a Turkish Pacha" BY "ESCAPING the poisoned chalice, the "requiescat in pace" on the suffocating bowstring; his rule and that his family over "Egypt will be of very short duration."

What we said was, "that a Turkish Pacha's notions of peace and forgiveness "have hitherto in unsuccessful rebellion "been, the poisoned chalice, the requiescat "in pace, (the devil put an accusative for "an ablative) or the suffocating bowstring." Now we quite agree with the *Courier* that if Mahomed Ali does *obtain* this peace he will hold his peace for ever. We never said the peace consisted in ESCAPING the chalice or the cord, but that one or the other *was* the only peace in which a rebellious Pacha has ever been permitted hitherto to close his career by a victorious Sultan.

Mr. Cannon Organist of St. Andrew's has put forth the first Number of a very pretty monthly Musical work entitled "The Musical Bouquet." It commences with a comic Song adapted to several airs by the celebrated Strauss and gaily jeering the rage for his productions, then follow a Ballad and March by Balfe, a set of pretty Quadrilles, Two Waltzes and a Gallop and all for the small price of 3 Rupees. The whole is got up with great care, and the notation is nicely and clearly printed. We trust that the author will be supported in his endeavours to please the Public, as we are sure that his efforts deserve public patronage.

The Chinese News via Calcutta from Macao the 4th and Singapore the 15th December is very interesting. The most important item is the resignation on account of illness of the Command of the Expedition by Admiral Elliot, which devolves on Sir J. J. Gordon Bremer, while his political functions are consigned to Captain Charles Elliot Chief Superintendent. The want of energy which has marked the whole proceedings of this armament have been laid at Admiral Elliot's door, and the person on whom his Political mantle has fallen, labours under the same character "of infirmity of purpose." The Chinese are a nation only to be daunted by vigorous measures, they attribute that delay which civilized nations devote to pacific overtures to fear and incapacity, and though it is at all times repugnant to a brave man to assault the weak and unwarlike, yet there are cases where in such a war as this, circumstances may render it perfectly necessary. We are rather of opinion that the Home Cabinet has fettered the leader of the Forces by positive orders, which restrict the commission of actual hostilities to very aggravated overt acts of aggression on the part of the Celestial Empire. There is a strong insensate "No Opium Party in England" whose connections have weight in Parliament, and who have represented that this is a war waged to force the sale of the drug upon the Chinese, and who forgetting the many other provocations given by that nation, would wish us to concede even to the loss of our national honor. We can conceive a Ministry harassed by such a party as this sending out a Naval Officer so trammelled & shackled, as almost to preclude the effort of volition. Now should such be the case in the instance of Admiral Elliot we sincerely pity him for the unpleasant and unsatisfactory command which he has held, and which will not add to his reputation for Military renown nor his Political sagacity.

No Opium *"Peace with China and Cheap Tea at any rate,"* appears to have been the rallying cry of the Tea Tables of Great Britain, and if poor Admiral Elliot has been the victim of such a spirit, we can only make allowances for the awkward situation in which he has been placed and felicitate him on escaping such a false position. With the weak and timorous an adventurous bold character is sure to command respect, and nothing short of decisive and severe measures should henceforth be resorted to. Diplomacy ought to be dropped, the sword unsheathed, and the enemy made to understand that the time for temporising is past. Sir J. J. G. Bremer bears a high character and he has the example of another brave Brother Officer, Commodore Napier in the Mediterranean to inspire him. The opinion gains ground in China that fighting will be the order of the day. Kishen the new commissioner only made his entry into Canton on the approach of the English fleet to the Bogue Forts. No movement is made by the Chinese until the British appear in force, and though the conviction is a melancholy one, there is little doubt that until some tremendous example be made, that no attention will be paid to our demands and no movement towards a peaceful settlement of affairs be effected. The letter of the English Merchants to Admiral Elliot is excellent, they require to know in what position they stand, and on what footing the Trade is to be carried on? In reply the Admiral says "he is himself ignorant of the intentions of the Chinese Government and can therefore only express a hope that their suspense will now be of short duration." Now this speaks out if any thing does.—"No aggressive measures on any account, wait for a favorable moment." In the mean time the Troops are dying in a second Walcheren which seems held for no intelligible purpose. Chusan appears to be likely to be the grave of half of our Troops, while inactivity and the vis inertæ of a Military life in quarters, will help the locality in disseminating disease. Negotiation has been tried until it has proved a perfect failure. The Chinese oppose their passive resistance to events, and nothing short of a blow aimed at the greatest Towns of their Empire will bring them to reason. It remains to be seen what the new brooms will do for us. As for the former head broom, he is reduced to a broom stick and ought to be sent home in the *Volage* with his relative. With Sir J. G. Bremer and Sir Hugh Gough we look for a new page in the history of the expedition, and we only trust that they may not be too late to repair all the bungling and dilatoriness of their predecessors. The mortality at Chusan continues to be frightful and "the Cameronians" have been sent on a cruize. It would be better to abandon this Charnel House with a good grace and have a dash at the great prizes. Canton or Pekin.—We shall look for our next intelligence from this quarter with great anxiety and have a presentiment that we shall soon see a new and agreeable act in the Anglo Chinese Drama.

China.

The *Falcon* from Macao 4th of December, brings the important news that His Excellency Admiral George Elliot had resigned Command of the Fleet to Sir J. J. Gordon Bremer in consequence of illness. The fleet was at the Bogue when the *Falcon* sailed.

We have received the following advices by the *Falcon*:

"*Macco, 3rd December*, 1840.—We regret to inform you that in consequence of the sudden and severe return of an old complaint—palpitation of the heart, Admiral Elliot on the 29th ultimo, resigned the command of the Expedition to the next in seniority, Sir J. J. Gordon Bremer, and intends proceeding home in H. M. S. *Volage*, Capt. George Elliot, immediately expected back from Manila. The powers plenipotentiary of the Admiral devolve singly on his colleague Capt. Charles Elliot, Chief Superintendent.

The firing from Chumpee Fort on the *Queen* Steamer, carrying a flag of truce, noticed in a sequel to our circular of 21st ultimo, was promptly apologised for by the Chinese as a mistake.

On the 24th ultimo, H. M. S. *Blenheim* proceeded to the Bogue and has since been followed by nearly all the Squadron and about 400 Madras Sepoys; to be ready to take the Forts, in case of any undue delay on the part of the Chinese in going on with the promised negotiations; there having been reason to suppose that their plenipotentiary Kishen was purposely delaying his arrival. But on the 29th, having previously sent officers to congratulate the Admiral on his arrival he made his public entry at Canton, whence it is supposed he will immediately proceed to the Bogue, and perhaps come on to Macao, where Commodore Bremer and Captain Elliot now are.

Some of our neighbours having addressed the Admiral to enquire about the state of affairs, we forward under a separate cover extract of their letter with his reply, the only important point of which is that he declares the truce at Chusan as entirely local, and no way interfering with the blockade of this river, which, for the present, is not to be raised.

Several Americans have proceeded to Canton to prepare for the resumption of business; but the opinion we have always experienced that this cannot take place without some previous fighting is becoming every day more firmly fixed in the minds of the foreign community, more especially since the Admiral's resignation, which the Chinese will doubtless consider a special interposition of Providence in their favor as in the case of Lord Napier.

The conciliatory disposition which Kishen is said to have evinced at the Pei Ho is by no means concurred in by the local functionaries and people of Canton, who are much exasperated to find that in the public documents that had been issued the Chinese and English nations are for the first time mentioned in terms denoting equality. This preposterous arrogance must be subdued before any good results can be arrived at.

"*Singapore, 12th December* 1840.—By the *Ariel* we have accounts from China to the evening of the 29th, she having sailed on the morning of the 30th, Admiral Elliot with his squadron, two transports and six hundred troops had gone up to the Bogue to take possession of all its forts in the event of the noon of that day being allowed to pass without a written and ample apology being sent in for the insult offered the *Queen* Steamer a few days previous, the next news will be very interesting; in the mean time we are in a state of suspense. We have seen a letter written by five mercantile firms at Macao to the Admiral requesting information on various points; his reply merely states that he is quite ignorant of the intentions of the Chinese Government and that his future operations depend entirely on its acts, he expresses himself quite incapable of giving them any positive information on the subject, but promises to do so as soon as it is in his power. As to the existing truce, the Admiral says it was made with the Governor General of the province near Chusan and extends no further."

The following is the communication of Admiral Elliot, from a *Canton Register* of December 1, making known his resignation—as also the correspondence alluded to in the above letters which has passed between the Admiral and the Merchants:

H. M. S. *Melville*, off Lintin. Nov. 29th 1840.

Gentlemen,—It is my painful task to announce to the merchants and H. M's subjects in general that sudden and severe illness has this day led the Hon. the Rear Admiral to resign the command of the expedition into the hands of Commodore Sir J. J. Gordon Bremer.

The rare devotedness of H. E's motives (so congenial with the calmness and wisdom which are the attributes of his character), will be unaffectedly felt by every person employed on this service, from the gallant and accomplished officer who succeeds him, to the humblest individual in the force capable of understanding the high merits of self-disregard at the dictates of public duty.

It would be intrusive to dwell for one moment upon my own feelings of deep private distress on this occasion. And I hope I need not trouble you with excuses for these few observations on the subject of my honored relative's retirement.

It remains to say that I have been trained in too long a course of anxiety and trial in this country, I repose too steady a confidence in the assistance of every kind by which I am surrounded, to lose heart under the weight of this serious aggravation of responsibility and this heavy personal blow. My firm reliance on the plain good sense of all classes of H. M's. subjects, and their manly co-operation for the security of the public honour and interests is an additional support to me.

May I request you, gentlemen, to cause this letter to be circulated and published.

I have, &c.
CHARLES ELLIOT,
One of H. M's. Plenipotentiaries and Chief Superintendent of British trade in China.

To Messrs. JARDINE, MATHESON AND Co. DENT AND Co. and the British Merchants and Her Majesty's Subjects in general.

To His Excellency Rear-Admiral the Hon'ble George Elliot,
Commander-in-Chief, &c. &c.

SIR,—We, the undersigned British Merchants residing at Macao, beg leave to address your Excellency on the subject of the present state of our relations with the Chinese.

Convinced as we are that the welfare of the British trade with China must have your Excellency's most anxious attention, and that the interests of those concerned in that trade both on the spot, and at a distance, receive every consideration, we should most reluctantly appear prematurely to seek for information which your Excellency might deem it inexpedient at this moment to communicate.

But we may be allowed to point out to your Excellency that the complete uncertainty which has existed for several months past, both as regards the actual proceedings in China, and the views and intentions of the British government with regard to the trade, has occasioned a heavy accumulation of British property, partly in ships afloat at the outer anchorage, and partly at Macao, the ultimate disposal of which is involved at present in the greatest doubt.

The property afloat necessarily incurs heavy charges from the demurrage of the ships; and the property at Macao is liable to duty to the Portuguese government and expense of warehouse rent, independent of the charges to which it must be subject before it can enter for consumption in China.

Your Excellency will, we feel assured, allow that the British community in China, having received no official communication of the intentions of the British government or of your excellency since the notice of blockade under date 20th June 1840, are only discharging their duty as agents to parties at a distance, in now soliciting such information as may enable them to dispose of the property under their charge in the best possible manner.

We hope, therefore, we shall not be deemed to exceed the bounds of our legitimate duties in submitting to your Excellency the following enquiries:—

1.—Whether it is contemplated to remove the blockade of the port of Canton until definitive arrangements be made with the Chinese government for the direct resumption of the British trade, or whether the truce reported in a public notice issued at Chusan, applies solely to that quarter.

2.—Whether it has been determined that the British trade shall be carried on in future outside the Bocca Tigris or if it is contemplated that, under any altered state of circumstances, English ships may again proceed within the Bogue, and whether, as a temporary arrangement, the British trade may be carried on through Macao.

And in case your excellency cannot at present reply directly to the enquiries (which however we anxiously hope your excellency will be enabled to do), whether, in the opinion of your excellency, it is expedient that the British merchants should for the present keep their goods on board ships at the outer anchorages, or should land the property at Macao, subject to the duty levied by the Portuguese government.

The importance of the interests under our charge and the anxiety we feel to fulfil our duty the parties concerned will, we trust, plead our excuse for trespassing on your Excellency's time at this period.

We have the honor to be, &c. &c.
DENT & Co.
MACVICAR & Co.
BELL & Co.
DIROM & Co.

Macao, 25th Novr. 1840 GRIBBLE, HUGHES & Co.

HIS EXCELLENCY'S REPLY.

Melville, Toonkoo Bay, 26th Nov. 1040,

GENTLEMEN,—In answer to your letter of yesterday, I regret to say I can only give you an answer to one of your queries; namely, with regard to the truce agreed to at Chusan; it was entered into with the governor general of that province, and does not extend further.

I am perfectly aware, gentlemen, of the state of anxiety the mercantile interests must be in, to know what is likely to take place; and shall take care to give the earliest intimation in my power of any thing bearing on such interests; but at present I am myself ignorant of the intentions of the Chinese government, and can therefore only express my hope that your suspense will now be of short duration.

I have the honor to be,
Gentlemen, your very obdt. servant,
GEO. ELLIOT,
Rear Admiral and Commander in Chief.

Messrs. DENT & Co., and others, Merchants. Macao.—*Calcutta Courier Jan. 9.*

CANTON REGISTER, DECEMBER 1.

CORRESPONDENCE WITH H. E. REAR ADMIRAL THE HON'BLE GEORGE ELLIOT, RELATIVE TO THE INSTANT RELEASE OF MR. STANTON, AND THE BRITISH TRADE WITH CHINA.

Macao, 20th November, 1840.—

Sir,—We, the undersigned British subjects, beg leave to address your excellency on your arrival in this neighbourhood, and tho' most fully impressed with the variety and importance of the interests dependent on your excellency's measures at this the most momentous crisis in the history of our relations with China, would still venture to draw your excellency's attention to a case of great cruelty and most wanton outrage on the part of the local government of Canton, which we have no doubt will excite in your excellency's mind feelings of mingled indignation and compassion.

Mr. Viucent Station (lately officiating British chaplain here), when residing in fancied security in this neutral settlement, was, on the 6th of August, seized, wounded (though quite unarmed), and carried off by the Chinese authorities, and for nearly four months has been confined in a Chinese jail, we fear under other sufferings than those of mere personal restraint, and without any communication being permitted with his countrymen.

Captain Smith will have officially communicated to your excellency the steps taken by him to obtain Mr. Stanton's release, but which, we regret to say, proved unsuccessful.

We earnestly hope your excellency will concur in viewing immediate attention, more especially when we consider Mr. Stanton's sacred calling, which should have secured him from protracted imprisonment and suffering.

We take this, the first opportunity that has been afforded us, of tendering your excellency the expression of our sentiments of respect, and have the honor to be, sir, your excellency's most obedient humble servants.

Lancelot Dent	C. Frommurze
W. F. Gray	H. Monk
D. L. Burn	Wilkinson Dent
D. Rustomjee	Pat. Stewart
Thos. Fox	Gilbert Smith
P. F. Robertson	Charles Beard
W. Blenkin	Thos. D. Neave
Crawford Kerr	W. Leslie
Wm. Thomson	George T. Braine
M. Jejeebhoy	R. J. Gilman
Henry Gribble	Wm. Fanning
John Holliday	J. Henry
Wm. H. Hughes	Wm. Bell
T. A. Gibb	Jas. Wyllie
Wm McNair	John H. Cannan
Thos. N. Were	W. C. Le Geyt
Alex: Smith	M. A. Pillans
A. F. Croom	J. M. Smith
F. A. Staple	Alfred Wilkinson
Geo. Heron	M. N. Pitcher
W. W. Dale	Wm. Pyke
W. Ellis	C. Lloyd
A. MacCulloch	John Robertson
Jos. W. Simpson	Thomas Beale
Duncan Jas. Kay	A. Furdoonjee
Pat. Dudgeon	D. Furdoonjee
Henry Moul	Henry B. Harker
John Salverlock	Charles Estridge
H. Hooker	John Slade
Robt. Wallace	&c. &c. &c.
D. Byramjee	

To his excellency the Hon. George Elliot, C. B. rear admiral of the white, commander in chief, &c &c &c.

HIS EXCELLENCY'S REPLY.

Melville, Tongkoo Bay, 27th Nov. 1840.

Gentlemen,—In answer to your letter of the 28th instant, which has this evening been put into my hands, I beg to say that I am fully aware of the unfortunate situation of Mr. Stanton, and join with you in the sympathy you express for him; as well as the hope that such outrage may in future be prevented.

I beg also to express my thanks for the sentiments expressed in the last paragraph of your letter, and remain gentlemen,

Your very obedient servant.
(Signed) GEORGE ELLIOT,
Rear admiral and commander-in-chief

To Lancelot Dent, Esq., and others, Macao.

The following extracts from commercial letters brought by the *Falcon* will be interesting to our readers:

"*Macao, 3rd December*, 1840.—Commercial affairs remain as before. In Long Cloths and Cotton nothing but small retail sales can be made, while the imports are heavily accumulating.

In exports a limited trade goes on as before, except in Tea and Nankin Silk which continue interdicted, though of the former small supplies are smuggled out and brought for India at exorbitant prices.

The *Louisa Baillie* is under despatch with the last of the former season's Teas. Bills on England are a shade better—say, 4-7½ 6 months' sight.

Opium is dull. New Patna at about Sp. Drs. 440 and Malwa at about Sp. Drs. 400."

"*Singapore, 12th December* 1840.—Opium is quoted at Toongkoo on the 29th.

Malwa Sp. Drs. 400 to 410 and dull.
Patna " 460 to 480 and stock small.
Benares " 440 to 450 ditto.

In this market Patna is Sp. Drs. 360 to 370 and Benares Sp Drs. 328.

Some of the American Merchants have gone to Canton from Macao in anticipation of the trade being opened."

Singapore, 14th December, 1840.—The *Clown* arrived here on the 13th, with 150 Chests of Opium, and Benares has been sold at Sp. Drs. 323 a 325 cash, and Sp. Drs. 330, 2 mos. Little demand for Patna at Sp. Drs. 370.—*Hurkaru, January 9.*

CANTON PRESS, NOVEMBER 28.

MESSRS. J. COSE AND Co.'s CIRCULAR.—We have been favored with a copy of Messrs. Jo. Cose and Co.'s business circular, and hope these gentlemen will not resent, as a breach of confidence, our giving it a wider circulation, by publication in the 'Press,' confident as we are that all our readers will be glad of tidings from a firm so highly respectable, but who have, during the last two years in China, enjoyed but a very small share of the general business. We heartily wish them success!

'To——

'Sir,—Although the continued maintenance of the Blockade of the port of Canton entirely suspends all operations in the staples of which our Circulars usually treat, we continue the same

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on 28 June, 2017

tioned impertinence of our advices with regard to certain articles not usually noticed in letters of this description :—

Armament.—Nothing doing.

Admirals.—Continue inactive.

Ambassadors.—At a discount.

Apologies.—Linguists, Junk Captains, Coolies, and Pilots may always be obtained in any quantity, but these descriptions are quite unworthy of attention.

Blunders.—New ones of English manufacture easily *exposed*; they are *taken off* by the Chinese, but the supply seems inexhaustible.

Bogue Forts.—Have been held much too long by the present owners; an excellent opportunity of *disposing* of them occurred the other day, but was not taken advantage of.

Courage.—Never more abundant, but spoiling for want of exercise.

Confidence—Until lately the stock was large, and a certain party obtained on credit a large quantity; but the merchants have now entirely withdrawn it.

Diplomacy—Such immense quantities, and of so wretched a kind have been forced upon the Chinese, that the article cannot possibly succeed with them for several years.

Energy—Much wanted.

Foreigners.—Great encouragement given last year to these articles, but they are now rather at a discount, and the most common kinds may be quoted lower than ever.

Gunpowder.—Large arrivals; but it does not go at off all.

Information.—Much wanted, not to be got.

Insults—Continue to be offered by the Chinese and taken by the British.

Metals—Steel and lead are those which will do best in China; we cannot conceive why they have been so long neglected.

Negotiations—Will not do.

Shot—Bad shots here very frequently made.

Superintendents.—Chief not wanted; the second was enquired after a few days ago.

Truce.—Aspurious article was lately offered here, but it did not take.

Truth—Seldom to be obtained from the Chinese, but appreciated by them. Transactions on a large scale will never succeed with them, unless this article, together with consistency, firmness, and dignity, which are usually packed with it, form leading features in the investment.

War.—The low, wretched imitation of this article which the house of Palmerston and Co. have lately manufactured for this market, is wholly unsuited to it: a good description of true colors, without false glazing, of a bold pattern, well got up and properly finished, would, we are confident, be found to answer."

CALCUTTA.

ENGLISHMAN, JANUARY 7.

Our morning contemporary has not made his editorial position more respectable, by his futile endeavour of yesterday to get clear of his Nufoosk dilemma;* but as he does not seem to know very well how the Court of Enquiry came to be assembled at all, we shall inform hm upon that head. It was constituted in consequence of orders from the Bombay Commander-in-Chief to Major General Brookes, *but* that Commander-in-chief himself was spurred on the occasion by a communication from the Supreme Government to the Government of Bombay, which directed a *full* enquiry to be instituted into *all the circumstances* of the lamentable failure. Our own opinion is that the last named Government was somewhat slack in the matter, and disposed to hush it up as much as possible,—with which view, we suppose, the idle order in praise of Major Clibborne's gallantry was issued; but we are happy to find a better course of conduct adopted by the Government of India which does not recognise the slurring-over policy in cases of disaster. It had perhaps been more accordant with military usage, for Major General Brookes not to have been the President, but it made no essential difference in the proceeding, as he had nothing to do with acting, by ulterior measures, on the opinion of the Court. Although we have no desire to add to the number of persons whom that opinion implicates, yet taking a retrospective view of affairs in that quarter, we cannot help surmising that the original, or the primary, cause of the series of troubles which we have met with thereabouts, is traceable to Mr. Ross Bell's absence for several months at Simla, though still exercising the duties of his office in Upper Scinde,—an extraordinary arrangement for the Governor General to sanction, and one which we rather think was animadverted on at the period. †

We have now paused sufficiently long to allow the Assam Company's Committee to make an answer, through our columns, or those of our morning contemporary in which the case also appeared, to the statement of Doctor Wootton, and as they have not thought it expedient to do so, in the face of so full a detail, and one so strongly supported by respectable testimonials, the public are justified in assuming that the broad merits of the case cannot be overturned, and that the Committee of this infant but important Company have not dealt by the complainant with either justice or liberality. If the legal advice which he has been guided by be sound (and we understand it is from a quarter which renders it highly probable that it is so) then we are forced to the conclusion that all public commercial body, composed of members from all the respectable classes of the community have, put a quasi legal bond into the hands of an inexperienced and confiding man who sought employment in their service, which would be rejected by them (but not by him) as nugatory whenever they chose to break off what *he* thought their agreement! This is not a state of the case calculated to raise the character of the Calcutta commercial community to the palmy state in which it was ere the great failures injured it; but we are compelled to consider the *Assam Company* as the wrong doers in this case, notwithstanding that the immediate agents to its Committee of Management, and that literally the Company at large are not parties to the injustice. All such bodies, however, are morally, even where they are not legally, liable for the malversation of those to whom they intrust the conduct of their affairs, and no such bodies can expect to prosper in the long run, if they do not watch the conduct of their Directors—not suspiciously, as if the latter were not trustworthy, but on the rules of ordinary prudence which require that the employer should be a check upon the agent, and that the delegators should scrutinise the conduct of those they deligate. In the present instance there has been, to our thinking, or much of the characteristic of the strong against the weak,—that haughty denial of redress which springs from a feeling that the complainant cannot *enforce* it,—that we are led to suspect a greater reliance upon power than upon justice; and we have not a doubt that if Mr. Wootton's statement had been incorrect, in any essential degree, it would have been refuted as publicly as it was put forth, instead of a silence being observed which no reader of the statement can *possibly* impute to genuine dignity on the part of the accused. Do the Committee think it the easiest way to trust to whispered explanations, in case a solitary shareholder should go to their office and say 'what is all this about Mr. Wootton?' Perhaps it is, as many such things are managed in Calcutta; perhaps it is the safest way to go to work, but the public at large will not consider it the loftiest—with that counterpart deed before them, and the well supported statement by which it is explained. But is there no gentleman, being a shareholder in the Assam Company, who is sufficiently above clique influence, and sufficiently alive to the credit of the body of which he is a part, to call upon the Committee for an explanation of the arraigned portion of their stewardship?—to call for a meeting of his brother shareholders, in order to ascertain if injustice had been done to one who relied on the credit of the Company? If there be none such among the resident shareholders (for the absent ones cannot act effectually)—if all of them who are in Calcutta are, one way or another, under the influence of those who appear to have injured Doctor Wootton, then all we can say is that 'independence is a byword' and that with reference to Calcutta 'managing committees' and the proprietary bodies, respectively, the principle of 'ago et rex meus' most practically obtains, and the de jure rulers are the de facto *ruled*.

* He says that we were ignorant, like himself, of the nature of the *ground*, when we first criticised the unsuccessful attempt, and that though we have proved correct, it was but a *chance hit*; but we beg to remind him that we were aware of the nature of the pass, of the numbers who defended it, and of the numbers sent to storm it,—all from Major Clibborne's own account; and to tell him that our objection that the pass might have been turned, was urged in accordance with established maxims of war (and we said so at the time) while the Major's avowed manner of handling his troops required but little knowledge beyond that of a tyro to expose its utter faultiness. So much for the chance hit!—but as both the *Hurkaru* and *Courier* say that we have made but one hit out of a hundred attempts, perhaps they will favour their readers with a specification of the ninetynine misses—or even three of them.

† When this was written, we had not seen the *Bombay Times*, which has a similaru. allusio

ENGLISHMAN, JANUARY 8.

Our readers will have learnt ere this from the English extracts inserted in our paper some days ago, that experiments had been instituted upon an improved description of soldiers muskets with percussion instead of flint locks, preparatory to their being introduced into both the Royal and Company's Service; and that the result of those experiments has clearly established the comparative superiority of the new muskets in use with the army of the three presidencies, commonly known as the India muskets, have always been of a quality inferior to those with which the Royal Army has been equipped; and we are glad therefore to find that the Hon'ble Court are not backward in following the good example set before them, as is evidenced in their having sent out by the *Maidstone* and *Anna Maria*, two thousand of the new percussion muskets for the use of the Bengal Army, with a proportionate supply of percussion caps by the *Viscount Melbourne*. As the practical fitness of such muskets for the Indian Army remains yet to be proved, we think that the 1st European Regiment which has been ordered into the Provinces to be stationed at Kurnaul might with great advantage be selected for that particular purpose; and, if the result prove favourable, that the entire equipment of percussion muskets, thus experimentally supplied, might be retained by that Regiment in furtherance of the G. G. O. No. 244 dated the 11th of November 1840, directing that Regiment to be armed and equipped as a Light Infantry corps.

The Sportsman.

TAKING TIME—A SKETCH.

SCENE—THE STEWARDS AND OWNERS STAND.

'We take no note of time.'

'Who'll call out while I take the time?' cries Herbert Grigsby. I—I. I—exclaim a dozen officious friends, and up go the telescopes as the word 'off' proclaims the start. They reach the first half mile—'Now!' 'Now!' follow three voices as the nose of one horse or the tail of another pass the post.—'59 seconds' says Grigsby—and twenty pencils note the important fact—The mile! 'Now' 'One minute, one second'—Grigsby *loquitur*,—mile and a half—'Now, now!'—'one minute.' *Fieschi* is coming up!—*Odds Bobs* is beat;—ten to one on *Chusan*!—*Walmer's* at the whip!—How beautifully Ross is riding!—My chance is up!—(They near the distance)—Fifty to five against *Fieschi*!—all at work—*Chusan!*—*Walmer!*—It's *Walmer's* race—no—yes—no!—no—*Chusan* wins—hurrah! as Ross rattles him in by half a length.

'Well Grigsby—what was the time of the run in?'—'Hang me if I know—I was looking at the horses'—'What do *you* make it, Mr. White?'—'I didn't take the time—'—, Cozey—Major—what was the time?' 'Heaven knows,'—'Mr. Allright—give me the time if *you* please'—'I was watching the struggle—you had better ask—Mr. P—'—'Mr. P.—what time?' Mr. P.—I *think* it was 3m. 20s.—or 3m. 25s.—you'll be safe to say 3m. 22s. The fact is I was too much interested in the rush.'—And that's the way the time is taken on the Calcutta course.

FRIEND OF INDIA, JANUARY 7.

KHIVA.—Of the intelligence brought by the last Mail, there is none more gratifying than the official announcement of the Cabinet of Petersburg, that its differences with Khiva had terminated, and that the idea of invading that territory a second time, had been abandoned. A perusal of this pacific declaration, in conjunction with the original declaration of war put forth last year, brings with it the conviction that the ambitious views of that power have been folded up. The first declaration distinctly announced the establishment of that influence which Russia ought legitimately to possess in Central Asia, as one of the main objects which the expedition was intended to accomplish. In the document now published, no allusion whatever is made to this object, but the Emperor declares himself satisfied with the restoration of the captives, and with the assurance given by the Khan, that the practice of kidnapping Russian subjects shall for ever cease. It will not be forgotten, that the original declaration was drawn up after the model of the proclamation which Lord Auckland issued, when entering on the war beyond the Indus; that as His Lordship described it to be one of the leading objects of that expedition to secure to Great Britain her legitimate influence in those regions, so the Russian Cabinet declared that the expedition to Khiva was intended to secure the same object for Russia. To prevent all possibility of a mistake, very nearly the same phraseology was used in the Russian manifesto which had been employed in that of our Government. Hence there appeared the highest probability that the two powers, gradually moving on towards each other, must at no distant period be brought into hostile contact for the acquisition of an object common to the wishes of both. The course of events has however baffled the councils and efforts of Russia, and placed that paramount influence in the hands of Great Britain. Affghanistan has been entirely subdued; Dost Mahomed is a captive; and all the powers of Western Asia have been brought to feel our undisputed supremacy. It is to this supremacy that Russia owes the restoration of her captives. Though the Emperor has omitted to express his political gratitude to us for this interference, and affects to attribute the submission of Khiva, to the terror inspired by his own arms, it must be self-evident that motives very different from the dread of a power, which had been constrained to relinquish its designs, must have brought about such a determination. The relinquishment of these magnificent views by that Cabinet, which is so evident in the pacific tenor of its present declaration, cannot be attributed to any feelings of moderation; but rather to the obstacles which lay in the way of their accomplishment, to an empty treasury, and to more pressing distractions nearer home. We are therefore encouraged to feel more confidence in the continuance of that tranquillity which has now, been established in Asia, when it is traced up to such causes, than if it had been secured by the unexpected and unstable moderation of that ambitious power.

The intelligence is in the highest degree gratifying, not through any apprehension regarding the result of a collision between England and Russia on the plains of Central Asia; for the resources of England and India combined would have been more than a match for any demonstration of Russian power; but because it will enable both governments to devote to the improvement of their vast territories, and to the civilization of their rude subjects those funds which would have been consumed in such a contest. The war in Affghanistan, undertaken to strengthen the external security of this empire, has absorbed a sum which would have covered India with roads and bridges, and given the brightest aspect to its prospects; the mere interest of which would have been almost sufficient to afford education for ever to the millions of Bengal. The propriety of that expedition has acquired the most decided corroboration from its successful issue. But it is impossible not to deplore the necessity which constrained this Government to devote to such an object, those pecuniary means which were so imperatively required for the civilization of the country which furnished them. Had Russia persisted in the views she entertained last year on Khiva, a war with England must sooner or later have been the result, and the expenses of a war in Central Asia between these two powers would have cost, at the lowest computation, ten millions sterling, and have disabled them for many years from carrying forward the improvement of the people in their respective dominions.

Divine Providence having thus confounded the designs of Russia and restored peace to Asia, an opportunity is again afforded to the Government of India to bestow its undivided attention on the internal improvement of the country; and it is to be hoped that the return of peace and security will be sacredly improved; and that the funds, which, in less favourable circumstances, must have been held at call for the exigencies of war, will be laid our with no sparing hand, in the encouragement of agriculture and commerce, the improvement of out institutions, and the promotion of education. The best token of our gratitude to the All-wise Disposer of events, for having hushed to silence the elements of war, and given fresh stability to our Indian possessions, will be manifested in devoting the same energies to the internal interests of this vast empire, which we have recently exhibited in repelling its external foes.

EUROPE.

GALIGNANI'S MESSENGER, DEC. 4.

In consequence of intelligence communicated by Sir T Willshire, who arrived last week from India, Government have determined to send out direct to Bombay the 22d Foot, and also every disposable man in this country belonging to regiments in India. Further, we are assured that this additional force, about 2,000 men, is only an instalment of what shortly will be wanted. Indeed, we unders and that an additional 10,000 men have been required for service in India. Considering that the last two tours of foreign services performed by the 22d Regiment were in the East Indies and Jamaica, it is hard that some other corps at home has not been selected on the present occasion for service in India.—(Saterday.)

KEEPING AN EYE ON THE "COLONEL."—"To prevent the possibility of Albert's being led into mischief, during Victoria's month of seclusion, the Queen has had a bed put up for his accommodation in her own room, where he sleeps under the watchful guardianship of Nurse Lilly. He is, however, allowed to "ride out" now daily, but always to be "in" within the hour. This he religiously attends to, for he is rarely "out" now daily, but a minute longer than the time set down.—(Satir st)

Our Queen, by the recommendation of her medical gentlemen, has selected from Cows, her infant Princess's wet-nurse, in the person of Mr. Ratsey, wife of Mr. Restali Ratsey, of the firm of Ratsey and Sons, merchants and ship-owners, of that town. A special messenger from Buckingham Palace arrived at Cows on Saturday morning, and conveyed her and her infant, then at her breast, to Southampton, and thence by railroad to London, where on arrival she had the honour of succouring the offspring of her Majesty.—(Advertiser.)

The house of Wright and Co. counted among its clients members of some of the richest families in the kingdom. We hear of the Wells, Tempests, Blundells (of Ines), Sanleys, Tasburghs, Jerninghams, and Dormers The Earl of Shrewsbury and Lord Petre are understood to have been liberal supporters of it. But it was not of high Roman Catholic connections alone that it had to boast. The late Earl of Durham kept his cash there. The female branch of the oRman Catholic community contributed with their extensive wealth largely to its strength and importance. It had been supposed by some that Mr. Selby, of Acton, was still a partner in the house of Wright and Co. That gentleman died alone five years ago, leaving two daughters with fortunes of from £40,000 to £50,000 each.—(Post.)

On Tuesday a public meeting was held in Swansea, M. Mongridge, Esq., Mayor, in the chair, for the purpose of expressing their sense of the importance of preserving a friendly connection with France, Resolutions, in consonance with the spirit of the requisition, were adopted without opposition.—(Sun.)

The Earl of Egremont's Wiltshire estates were sold last week. The rental is £2)328 a-year (and at-rack-rents); they produced £76,500, which is 33 years' purchase upon the whole, although subject to tithe, except on two farms. Joseph Neeld, Esq., M. P., the wealthy member for Chippenham, purchased two of the estates, which are let to tenants at will for £896 a year, for 29, 610 guineas, which is 36 years' purchase. It would appear from this great result that land, as compared with the funds, is on the ascendancy.—(Courier.)

THE 11th HUSSARS.—Ths papers, the other day, published a letter from Major Morse, reflecting on Lord Cardigan.—(See MESSENER of Wednesday.) Let that gentlemanlike communication be now collated with the interesting correspondence which took place so recently as the beginning of the present year betweeu the same Major L. Morse Cooper and the late Major Jenkins, which we subjoin from the *John Bull*—

"We have authority (says that journal) to publish the following correspondence between Major Morse Cooper and the late Major Jenkins of the 11th Hussars:—

MAJOR MORSE COOPER TO MASOR JENKINS.

My dear Major—As I understand that you desire to retire on half-pay rather than quit the army, *I beg to offer you £5000 to exchange to my unattached majority*—the money to be lodged and paid over upon your papers being sent in, barring any objections previously raised. If this offer will suit your views, pray write without loss of time to this place. Yours faithfully, L. MORSE COOPER,

Canterbury, Jan. 11.

ANSWER.

Newton House, near Exeter, June. 16.

My dear Cooper—Your letter dated the dated the 11th I have just received. I am much obliged for you offer, but as have no idea for the present either to exchange or retire from the service, I beg to decline it Believe me, yours faithfully,

JOHN JENKINS.

Looking at the whole character of the proceeding of Major Morse Cooper, we think it not unwarrantaple on our part to express the suspicion that his letter to us would never have been written had Major Jenkins of the 11th Hussars been still alive, or had the probability occurred to our honourable and high-minded correspondent that his communication of January last to the gallant Major had been preserved.—Post.)

The late Mr. Williams, of Portland-place, and Richmond, has bequeathed £1, 000 (duty free) to the Charing Cross Hospital.—(Herald.)

The case of Mr. Baines, of Leicester, was brought before the Lord Chancellor this morning. Mr. Hill, as in the Court of Queen's Bench, moved for a writ of *habeas corpus*, in order to raise an argument for the discharge of Mr. Baines, on the ground that the Ecclesiastical Court had no power to proceed to a final decree, calling upon the defendant for payment, until he had been brought into Court. His lordship readily granted the writ, and directed that the question should be argued on Tuesday next.—(Sun.)

A BAIT FOR "THE BULL" THAT BULLIED LORD LYTTELTON.

TO THE EDITOR OF JOHN BULL.

Bull and Mouth, 14th Nov.; 1840.

DEAR JOHN,—Now that the Cambridge election is over, and you have done tossing and goring Lord Lyttelton and his honourable supporters, will you permit an old reader of your paper to protest against your want of honesty and candour. Against your *honesty*, because that in all your articles, throughout all your *pretended* displays of Lord Lyttelton's previous distinctions and assumed qualifications for the post of High Steward, you have studiously kept out of sight that single and paramount qualification which conciliated for him the best wishes, as it entitled him to the warmest support, of the High Tories, lovers of the Church of England, rather than worshippers of the Establishment, as you, in your Erastian mood, are wont to style the Church. And that pre-eminent qualification was and is, as you know well, though you have not had the honesty to acknowledge it, his determined, manly, warm-hearted defence of those citadels of the English Church—the Cathedrals and Ministers of England. When your "potent, grave, and reverend *Seniors*" (at least, and alas! too many of them) were sitting by, tongue-tied, with their thumbs in their mouths, and with the bar of political taciturnity fast locked on their .. ... (or "teeth-combings," as the *United Service Journal* translates it); then it was this poor "*Baby* Lord"—this "*Lad* Lieutenant,"—this unfledged "*School-boy*"—this "Petticoat Pet"—dared step forth and avow himself, in the face, and to the high displeasure of the whole band of red tapists and "Conservative" statesmen—a dutiful son of the Church of England—a high-principled defender of her ancient and long-cherished institutions. He was not content to give a silent vote, but boldly "delivered his conscience"—too boldly for his jealous co-Conservatives: and hence the uncompromising advocacy of his cause by so many of the younger Clergy:—"*Hinc illæ lachrymæ*"—hence the expressions of spite and slander which have been heaped upon him and upon his friends—by the false upholders (*in words*) of these opinions which *he* maintained with all the eloquence of action. He was "really and truly"—indeed and in truth—that champion of the Church's holy interests in an hour of peril—which many others (and old *John Bull* among the number) had oftentimes *pretended to be*, when all seemed safe—and words cost nothing.

Now, John, of this you were perfectly aware—you knew right well that it was his *speech*, his *spirit*, and not his academical honours, which recommended him to the esteem of so large a body of the Clergy, not of Cambridge only but of Oxford also, as participating in, and sympathising with, the principles which he so bravely advanced. You knew this, but you said it not; and therefore you are guilty of dishonesty in the suppression of the truth. Disprove this, dear John, if you can. For the first time in your political career—and I repeat the charge that there may be no mistake—you have been dishonest, and persevered in your dishonesty.

And now as to your *candour*, or more properly *want of candour*, in shrinking to avow the reasons for which you so strenuously upheld the party of Lord Lyndhurst. Of that Noble Lord I desire to speak, as I have always felt towards him, with the highest admiration and respect; a meed of bare justice due to him alike for his high talents, high station, and native kindliness of heart. But this is not the question: it was *not* that *he* was a *bad* man, and therefore in himself an objectionable candidate for the High Stewardship of Cambridge, but because *his competitor* was, for this particular post of academical and half-ecclesiastical distinction, so pre-eminently *good* an one, and so admirably qualified on the score of proved principles and consistent practice, that such a body of high-toned Churchmen, first of all invited, and then stood by and seconded the *younger* in preference to the *more aged* candidate. This all persons acquainted with the circumstances of the election knew. Why then, dear John, had you not the candour to acknowledge that your advocacy of Lord Lyndhurst rested on grounds precisely the reverse of those professed by the earliest and heartiest friends of Lord Lyttelton, and well known to have been the basis of all their exertions in his favour? Why did you not candidly declare that you were for Lyndhurst against Lyttelton because you loved the *politics* of the one more than the plain spoken *Church principles* of the other; because you felt a deeper interest in the cause of Conservatism (?) and the success of a State-party, than in the stability and welfare of the Church?

But no, dear John, to serve your partisans you must be dishonest and suppress the truth; you must be uncandid and fight under a false colour; pretending that your advocacy of the cause, which you have grievously injured by your tone of defiance, was occasioned solely by your love of those high principles of the Constitution in Church and State, which the young nobleman, whom you have so bitterly opposed was almost the only one to come forward and maintain in a day of danger, when those whom we had till then accounted our champions and guardians, sat mute, or took part with the spoiler. And thus acting, good old John, you have sadly grieved and disappointed many friends, besides your ancient subscriber, &c.

P. P.,

A "VAGRANT CONSERVATIVE" DOG.

P. S.—Perhaps I ought to add that my confidence in *John Bull's* uprightness was so strong that I waited the appearance of his last number in full expectation of his acknowledging his fatal error, in so far yielding to the instigation of the foul spirit of party, as to sacrifice personal honour at the shrine of political faction, and the fair fame of an ingenuous young nobleman, and with that, the sacred cause with which he was identified, at the feet of a phantom of expediency. Take care, John, that your shifting Will-o'-the-Wisp Conservatism and you not at last in the Slough of Despond. Take care lest old *John Bull*, whose pages have so long held up the lamp of truth before the eyes of all men, become in his latter days a mere jaunty Jack o'Lantern, befooling himself and luring others into the swamps and quagmire of modern political campaigning. For certainly there is something more in John's present dereliction of all his ancient principles, and desertion of all his former strong holds, than at the first glance meets the eye.

The above letter, forwarded to us, has been published in the form of a pamphlet—as the object of its author is not gain, but extensive circulation, we are sure that he will not be offended by our adding our efforts in the furtherance of that great and disinterested object by printing it in our columns.

We have read it attentively, but we cannot perceive how our honesty is impeachable for having honestly expressed our opinions—opinions that, whether they be ill or well founded, right or wrong, no human being breathing has the power to control—nor do we think or feel ourselves amenable to the charge of "tossing or goring" Lord LYTTELTON. On the contrary, we have uniformly spoken of him as everybody who knows him does speak, in terms of respect and praise. What we alone contended for—and we hope and trust we so contended with moderation—was his unfitness for the High Stewardship of Cambridge, and above all—which was not his own doing—his presumption, in opposing such a man as Lord LYNDHURST in an election for that office.

We have a right to refer to a public career of nearly twenty years, and prove that from the hour this paper was established to the present moment, we have invariably, fearlessly, and independently exerted whatever powers and influence we may possess, in support of what P. P. says, we "in our Erastian mood call the Establishment." We have as strenuously upheld the "Cathedrals and Ministers of England;" we have seen with regret, with pain, and apprehension the inroads and innovations which have been, and *are* making in those important foundations—but what can that have to do with the present question?

If *that* is an argument to be raised against Lord Lyndhurst, it must equally apply to every member of the Conservative Government under which the Church Commission (against which we have always raised our voice) issued, and who were ex-officio members of it; but why—and this is the question—why are *we* to be attacked for supporting Lord Lyndhurst against Lord Lyttelton as candidate for the High Stewardship of Cambridge, upon this ground, when we find that his Lordship polled exactly in the proportion of two to one in opposition to his antagonist, all of whom held precisely similar opinions with ourselves, as regards the "Establishment."

It is not worth while here to look retrospectively on the past changes which have taken place during the last twenty years since the establishment of this Paper. The Popery question has been carried—the Test and Corporation Acts have been abolished—the Marriage Act has been repealed—Reform has been perpetrated—the ancient rights of the Church *have been* infringed—the principles of Government, both Conservative and Whig, are now conciliatory, as we have two often lamented; and the axiom now-a-days is, "give up a good deal, lest you have nothing left." On this principle Lord Lyndhurst, with his experience and wisdom, yielded, what Lord Lyttelton, in the generous ardour of a very young mind, might have wished to maintain.

But, what then? Look to Lord Lyttelton's poll-books; who are his supporters? With very few exceptions they will be found to be out-and-out Whigs and Radicals, and where they are not so avowedly, it will also be found that a hypocritical affectation of care for the interests of the "Cathedrals," covers a multitude of political sins.

As for disrespect to Lord Lyttelton, we disclaim the imputation—he is, as we have before said, an exceedingly promising young Whig nobleman—and when we speak of his politics,

it is merely to show that if he had not been a Whig nobleman, the nephew of Earl Spencer, and the son of a Lady of the Bedchamber, he would not have been Lord Lieutenant of Worcestershire at his early age. As to reproaching him with whiggery, as an objection to his success at Cambridge, we might as well doubt his sincerity about the Protestant Cathedrals, on the ground that his maternal uncle is a Popish Priest. We never said such a thing—what we said was, that for the High Stewardship of Cambridge there could be no comparison between the two candidates, the results have proved that we were not entirely wrong; and we think we can no better conclude these few observations upon P. P.'s letter than by calling the attention of our readers to the report of Lord Lyndhurst's answer to the speech of the Vice-Chancellor, on the occasion of his Lordship's inauguration on Thursday, at his house in George-street, as we find it in the *Times* newspaper, and which will be found in another part of to-day's paper.

Having elsewhere submitted this speech of the Lord High Steward, in which he declares his determination to vindicate and uphold the right of the University, of which he is so bright an ornament, let us only add to P. P., that neither is the nature or character of our Conservatism changed or altered during our literary career. If P. P. would consign to utter condemnation all the members of the Conservative Government and their supporters who conceded the Roman Catholic Question, and all the members of the Conservative Government who repealed the Test and Corporation Act, and made an infinity of other concessions, to which we, like *him*, were decidedly opposed, we should be puzzled to find any defenders of the Constitution in Church and State *as it now exists*. As we are not legislators but merely advocates, we follow the doctrine laid down by the illustrious ELDON himself—"If we fail in our effort to avert the innovation it becomes our duty as good subjects to conform to that which, even against our wishes and conviction, has become the law of the land."

We now take leave of our ultra-antagonist merely begging him to believe that we have not deserted our ancient principles, or abandoned our strongholds. We feel the unquestionable superiority of Lord LYNDHURST's claims to the High Stewardship of Cambridge over those of Lord LYTTELTON, and we think, with every respect for our opponents principles, the only indiscretion of which he has been guilty is, the having brought them again into comparison for the sake of "*Baiting the Bull.*" —*John Bull November.* 32.

SPECTATOR, Nov. 28.

The Sunday paper which boasts of the peculiar patronage of the Royal Family, and uses the Royal arms as the stamp of its authority, informed its readers, that at the Privy Council assembled after the birth of the Princess Royal on Saturday last, "The usual constitutional forms were observed, and, under the provisions of the act of last session, his Royal Prince Albert assumed his office of Regent until her Majesty's convalescence shall have been declared." The Ministerial papers, morning and evening, and even the *Times*, repeat the same; and the country is thus misled into the foolish notion that at the present moment the Royal authority is exercised by her Majesty's husband. If the managers of the Queen's privileged publication, and its careless followers, had thought fit to refer to the Regency Act before making the transfer of the regal functions to Prince Albert, they would have seen that the only contingency for which a Regency has been provided is—the death of the present Queen and the minority of her offspring.

The creations and promotions on the birth of an heir apparent, of which extravagant expectations have been, as usual, entertained, will, we have reason to believe, be on a very limited scale. Had the Royal infant been a Prince, there would, doubtless, have been honours distributed on the occasion, which will, under present circumstances, be postponed.—*Globe.*

Sir George Rose, now a judge in the Court of Review, is to be the new Master in Chancery, in the room of Lord Henley, who retirest This is the third instance, arising out of the Court of Bankruptcy, in which the Lord Chancellor has refrained from availing himself of his patronage, first, when a vacancy occurred in the Common Pleas, which was filled up by the Honourable Mr. Erskine, who was removed from the Court of Review, and his place not filled up, whereby a saving of 3,000l. per annum was effected Next, on the decease of Mr. Gregg, a registrar in the same court, no successor was appointed; Mr. Ayrton, another registrar, undertaking to do his duties till the proposed changes take place, by which 6000l. per annum is saved. And lastly, by the present appointment of Sir George Rose, a diminution of 2,000l. per annum in the expenses of the Court of Review occurs, as it is not intended to appoint any other judge to supply the vacancy occasioned by his removal. Thus 5,600l. per annum is saved in one branch of one department: and thus much is surrendered by the Chancellor of that patronage to which he was entitled, and might, without censure, and even unnoticed, have exercised.—*Morning Chronicle, Nov.* 27.

The Duke of Wellington appears this week in the unusual form for him of a newspaper correspondent. The *Standard* having in some remarks on the passing of the Irish Municipal Corporations Bill, asserted that the Duke had been deceived, he sent a letter to the editor, of which this extract only is published—

"In the paper of which you are the editor, it is stated positively, 'It is well known that the Duke of Wellington had professed himself to have deceived throughout the whole affair.' If this is well known, it must be known to somebody who can be named. I request you, therefore, to name the person or persons who ever hear me profess or say that I had been deceived by anybody at all. I am convinced that you will admit that there is nothing unreasonable in asking the name of one individual who ever heard that which is said to be well known."

The *Standard*, however, refuses to give the required information, on the ground that it would be an unworthy breach of confidence.

The Duke of Wellington having now returned to town, after a stay of nearly three months at Walmer, it is gratifying to know that his health has been most materially improved by his residence on the coast, and the relief from Parliamentary duties. At no time, we are informed, for several years, has he been so uniformly well as during the present autumn.—*Standard.*

The Duke of Rutland has given 1,000l. towards the repairs of the church at Bakewell, Derbyshire. The Duke of Devonshire has contributed 500l., and Lord Melbourne and Mr. R. Arkwright 100l. each for the same object.

We understand that Lord Normanby's health is quite restored; but he is still unable to write or make any use of his hand.—*Times.*

The Portsmouth correspondent of the *Brighton Gazette* repeats a rumour that Sir Edward Codrington is to have the vacant lucrative post of Governor of Greenwich Hospital. Sir Philip Durham is also spoken of.

The warlike preparations at Portsmouth, and the other ports, are stated by the same correspondent to be continued with undiminished activity. The Vengeance, 84, will be taken out of dock in the early part of next week for commission. Her stores, &c. are being got ready without delay. The Britannia, 120, and Howe, 120, passed down channel on Friday, with a fine wind, for Gibraltar and Malta. Both ships are crowded with men and warlike stores.

Serious apprehensions were entertained respecting the President steamship, which ought, in regular course, to have arrived from New York more than a week since. These fears were increased on Thursday by an account from Ilfracombe of the week of a large steamer off that coast, that a mahogany door with gilt mouldings, and numbered 28, had been washed on shore. It seems, however, from a letter by Mr. Macgregor Laird, that the President has no mahogany fittings and no gilt mouldings.

The mahogany "door," supposed to have belonged to the President steamer, has since been ascertained to be the panel of a locker in the ladies' cabin of the City of Bristol.

Instructions have been sent to Admiral Stopford to send an officer to Alexandria with a communication to the Pasha, that on his withdrawing all his troops from Syria, from Arabia, and Adana, restoring the Turkish fleet, and making due submission to the Porte, the Four Allied Powers would use their best endeavours to obtain from the Sultan a revocation of the decree of deposition, and his reappointment to the Pashalic of Egypt. The officer was to remain only three days in Alexandria; whence he was, to return with the Pashas definitive answer, with which he would be ordered to proceed without delay to Constantinople. But despatches were also sent to Admiral Stopford, instructing him to continue to prosecute the warfare against the Pasha with the utmst energy, till he should receive a communication from Constantinople acquainting him that an arrangement was concluded with the Pasha. There is every reason for believing that the Pasha would long ere now have concluded an arrangement on the above terms, had he been left to his own unbiaised judgment. But if the French Government has hitherto used its influence to encourage Mehemet Ali to hold out against the demands of the Four Powers, we have the most perfect assurance that M. Guizot will second the Allies in their endeavours to bring this warfare to a speedy termination. We believe we may affirm that M. Guizot has undertaken to exert his influence to induce the Pasha to accede to the terms proposed by the Allies; and the word of M. Guizot has always been sacred.—*Morning Chronicle,* Nov. 24.

It is reported at Paris, that despatches had been received there from Count Walewsky, dated Alexandria, the 1st of November, and intended for M. Thiers, who was then supposed by Count Walewsky to be still in power: and it is said that those despatches stated that the Egyptians were thoroughly demoralized by the successes of the Allies in Syria; and that Mehemet Ali himself was so cast down by the news he had received, that Count Walewsky had had the greatest difficulty in the world to prevent him from yielding to the conditions offered him by the Sultan and his Allies.—*Idem.*

A diplomatic note is stated to have been sent by Lord Palmerston to M. Guizot subsequent to the not in answer to M. Thiers. This last note is represented to go far to remove the difficulties which still stood in the way of adjustment; but it is firm in insisting on the submission of Mehemet Ali before the hereditary possession of Egypt is conceded to him.

Queen Christina has been received with honour at the French Court. She arrived on Friday at Fontainbleau; where the King and Queen, and most of the Royal Family of France, were assembled to meet her. She was received by the King, the Prince Royal, and the Duke D'Aumale. The Queen wished to kiss the hand which the King stretched out to help her to descend from the carriage; but his Majesty, before she had time to do so, embraced her. The King then offered her his arm to mount the staircase, at the top of which the Queen of the French and the Princesses awaited their august relative. The Royal party entered Paris on Sunday, in procession, and were greeted with cheers by the multitudes assembled. The King conducted Queen Christina to the apartments prepared for her in the Palace. On Tuesday, she held a levee in the Palais Royal; where the entire Corps Diplomatique were presented to her Majesty by M. Guizot. The Ambassadors of Austria, Prussia, Russia, Sardinia, Naples, Rome, and other Ministers whose Sovereigns had not recognized the Government of Queen Christina, were among those presented The *Moniteur Parisien* says they paid their respects to her as the widow of Ferdinand the Seventh, not as Regent of Spain. Her stay in Paris is not expected to be long. On all this intelligence the *Morning Post* observes—

"Coupling the diplomatic visits mentioned above with the reconciliation which has taken place between Christina and her sister Carlotta, wife of the Infante Don Francisco, there is some reason now to hope that a good understanding may be soon restored amongst the Spanish branches of the Bourbons. Our letters from Bourges state, that it is not Charles the Fifth who will stand in the way of any honourable compromise; but it is clear that whilst he remains a prisoner in that town with his family, he cannot listen to the proposals which are so much talked of in the political circles in Paris—proposals, however, which as yet had not been formally submitted to him."

"Several enormous vehicles," says the *France*, "filled with baggage belonging to Queen Christina, have arrived at the Palais Royal. It is stated that her Majesty has brought with her property to a considerable amount, and diamonds of immense value."

A rumour has been circulated, and is gaining credit at Paris, that King Louis Philippe had succeeded in negotiating a marriage between his Majesty's youngest son, the Duke de Montpensier, and the Queen of Spain, so far at least as the consent of the ex Queen Regent, her mother, could go towards completing such an arrangement

The *Presse* says that the interruption given to the President of the Chamber of Deputies while he was reading the address had been premeditated; and accuses M. Ducos, one of the members of the Committee, of having organized the tumult, and of having pointed out certain passages beforehand which were to call forth the disapprobation of the Gauche.

M. Dupin has received challenges from Messrs. Remusat and Jaubert, for that part of the address which intimates that the King had been surrounded with dishonest and dishonourable men.

In addition to the quarrel which Messrs. de Remusat and Jaubert sought to fix on M. Dupin, it appears that he had a violent altercation with M. Thiers in the Salle des Conferences of the Chamber. According to the *National*, when M. de Remusat asked for explanation of the charges insinuated by M. Dupin against the late Ministers, Dupin said, that it was to M. Thiers and his father-in law he alluded; and added, that M. Thiers had never thought of conquest except at the Stock-Exchange. "M. Thiers shall know that, and reply to it," added M. de Remusat. It was not long before the two members met; when an angry dialogue commenced, before a number of Deputies. After some curious recriminations as to the origin of their respective fortunes, M. Thiers addressed these words to his antagonist—"Let us make out a statement of what we possess; let us show the origin of possessions; and it will be seen which of us possesses the fortune of a robber. . ." M. Dupin, out of countenance, and pale as ashes, could only reply as he turned his back, "That, Sir, is a matter for the Correctional Police."

Some exposures of M. Thiers's double-dealing policy are said to have been made by the documents which the new Ministers found in their bureaux; and also by communications from the French agent at Alexandria, who, unconscious of the recent change of councils, imagined he was addressing his former employer, M. Thiers.

AN IRISH RIOT AND AN IRISH PACIFICATOR.

SPECTATOR, Nov. 21.

THE late Lord ELDIN, while practising at the Edinburgh bar as John Clerk, was one night busy concocting an important law-paper with the assistance of his amanuensis, when a conclave of cats set up a fighting and caterwauling beneath his window. The noise rendered further study impossible; and John, in a transport of fury, snatching an old musket from above the chimney, threw up the sash, exclaiming, "Mr. George! read the Riot-act."

The Mayor of Limerick has insisted upon having the Riot-act read, under circumstances much more questionable than did John Clerk. There was noise at least in John's case; but the riot which frightened the Mayor of Limerick from his propriety, was neither more nor less than a few citizens assembled in the Northumberland Rooms, quietly listening to a lecture on the Corn-laws. And the contrast is still further heightened by the consideration, that John Clerk's explosion was one of his queer practical jokes, whereas the Limerick Mayor's was an act of solemn owl-like seriousness.

Ireland must be strangely altered if its Magistrates are so much at a loss to know what a riot is. Every fair means were used to furnish them with a practical illustrations of the meaning of the word. But Father Mathew has done away with those practices, and Mayors have short memories.

The events of this new kind of riot are narrated by the graphic pen of no less a person than Thomas Steele, "O'Connell's Head Pacificator for Ireland"; who dates his history from a place whose very name is ominous of peace—"Eagles' Crags, O'Connell Mountains, County Clare." Mr. Steele informs us, in the outset—

"Some days ago, that repectable and respected and patriotic citizen, Mr. John Hands, told me that the Mayor, and other city authorities of Limerick, had under their consideration as matter of discussion, how they were to deal with an itinerant political lecturer from Egland, who had advertised a lecture on the Corn-laws, at the Northumberland Rooms. I said to him in reply, that it would be a most outrageous act of tyranny to take any measure to prevent his addressing any auditory which might choose to assemble to hear him, if there were nothing objectionable in his hand-bills and posted placards."

After this promising introduction, Mr. Steele goes on to narrate, that the Mayor dispersed one meeting which had assembled to hear Mr. Murray, (the lecturer in question,) upon what information "I do not know, and therefore cannot know how far the Mayor was or was not justified in acting on it.' Hearing, however, that the lecturer had announced a second lecture, proceeds Mr. Steele—

"I deemed it my bounden duty to attend it, in order that, as far as lay in my power, I by my presence, and exhortation if necessary, might endeavour to prevent disturbance or confusion of any kind in our city. I listened for some time; and while I was doing so, the Mayor and Alderman Clipps entered the room, accompanied by Major Vokes, and approached the place where I was standing. Addressing the Chief Magistrate in an undertone, and without interrupting the lecture, I told him, that 'as far as I had heard, not a sentence had been uttered by Mr. Murray which, in my opinion, could be deemed objectionable or tending to disturbance.' The Mayor replied, that notwithstanding it were so, the information he had on oath was of such a nature as would render it his imperative duty to act in his Magisterial function in the same manner as on the night before, viz. by obliging the Assembly of people to retire from the room."

Now we must observe, *par parenthese*, that Mr. Steele does not seem to entertain the highest opinion of these civic functionaries. He says in the very document from which we are quoting—"As a Radical Reformer, I of course hold all corporate monopolies in execration; but the old City Corporations of Ireland are fiendish in their organization—(like the Protestant Church Establishment in Ireland)—they are public plunder and religious persecution in combination." Nevertheless, Mr. Steele, seeing that the people were to be dispersed, volunteered to take that task upon himself—to disperse the unoffending audience of a lecturer who had said nothing that "in his opinion could be deemed objectionable as tending to disturbance," in conformity with the wish of "public plunder and religious persecution in combination." It is true, Mr. Steele tells us that he resolved to do this "as the most softened mode of proceeding which could be adopted, and the one best calculated under the circumstances to avoid the extremity of angry excitement." But Mr. Steele knew that the people had dispersed peaceably the previous evening; and his truly Hiberdian method of avoiding "angry excitement" was, to hint that the lecturer was a Chartist in disguise! He did not rest contented with uttering this inuendo in the room; but, "on getting into the street, and in one or two observations made rapidly *in transitu* gave the proper caution against any attempts of the Feargus O'Connor gang." Mr. Steele reminds us forcibly of his countryman who sought to avoid the extremity of angry excitement by crying out, "Mind boys, don't nail his ears to the pump" and we are not surprised to find that he does not omit "to do the Mayor the justice of declaring," that "he warmly shook hands with me and thanked me, while I was retiring amidst my shouting fellowcitizens.'

Poor Mr. Murray seems to have been treated, between the Limerick Magistrate and the "Pacificator" "Eagles' Crags," (Ganderscleugh would be a more appropriate domicile,) after the plan adopted by one of their countrymen towards his wife, whose "aggravating" silence provoked him to beat her. They have exaggerated the Scriptural metaphor: a man asks for bread, and they give him a riot-act.

We are anxious to hear what Lord Morpeth will say to "Mr. Justice Overdo," the Mayor, and what O'Connell will say to his "Head Pacificator for Ireland."

SPECTATOR, OCTOBER 10.

"REFORM—RETRENCHMENT—PEACE."—These words embrace the practical politics professed by the Whigs when Earl GREY took office in 1830. Reform has been stopped. The Tories, by trying to stop it, increased its energy: the Whigs, by pretending to run along with it, and from time to time begging it for God's sake to moderate its career, that their wheezy and asthmatic constitutions might be able to keep pace with it, have succeeded in bringing it to a stand-still. As to retrenchment, sundry taxes were taken off by the Whigs, and a great palaver made about it; but the real essence of retrenchment—reducing your expenditure to something less than your income—has been entirely overlooked by them: and the consequence is, that, having found a surplus in the treasury when they took office, they have spent it all, and are now busy reversing their original course—increasing our burdens instead of diminishing them. And as to peace: having succeeded in maintaining peace when it was not an easy task, they seem bent upon making themselves amends by getting up a war when the feat was equally difficult of accomplishment.

That we are at war is certain. The first blow has been struck at Beyrout. The humanity which has instigated our Ministers to rescue the Syrians from the grasp of MEHEMET ALI, has shown itself in bombarding and burning one of their towns about the ears of the Syrians. Right or wrong, canting or sincere in our professions, we are at war. The question asked by every man of his neighbour is—will the war go on?

That depends upon France. Our Ministers are determined to give effect to the convention of the 15th July at all hazards. The Ministerial press is in raptures at the wisdom, decision, and benevolence shown in the burning of Beyrout. The Opposition Journals express a decent regret at the prospect of war, but on the whole put Ministers on the back for their war policy, somewhat after the fashion of JOSEPH HUME. This game is not unskilful if it be played with a view to the possibility of their coming into office. John Bull is quite alive to the fact that he has much to lose and nothing to gain by a war; but his dogged temper is sure, if he is once involved in one, to prompt him to fight it out. He will be satisfied when the Tories tell him—"We did not begin the war; we sincerely regretted seeing it begun; but we are in for it, and must go on."

Then what says France? With the exception of the *Dèbats*, the only one of them that seems to have retained its senses, the French journals are very warlike. The *Constitutionnel* (M. THIERS) cries out "To arms for the honour of France!" the *National* (M. GUILLON BARROT) cries out "To arms for an European revolution and the boundary of the Rhine!" But the journals of France are not the people of France. They express the sentiments of literary theoretical politicians, or of intriguers for office; two classes which have no strong or abiding hold on any portion of industrial France, and which are scarcely to be met with out of Paris. The electoral class throughout France dread and abhor these agitators; and the non-electoral class, though they may join in the cry when it suits their purposes or their passions care little for them. LOUIS PHILIPPE knows right well that the object of nine-tenths of those who clamour for war is to get rid of himself in the first place; and he will take care that no Minister sincerely bent on having war shall long retain office. There are symptoms of an awkward consciousness of this kind in the declarations of M. THIERS. He valorously threatens, that if certain events take place—if certain acts be done—then there must be war without fail. But he takes good care to select for these acts and events, which according to him must necessarily lead to war, such as he is pretty well assured cannot occur, thus saving appearances as to consistency, and hoping also to save his imperilled place: if an attempt be made to take Egypt from MEHEMET ALI, then France will go to war; but the organs of our Government have again and again protested that the idea of taking Egypt from MEHEMET ALI has never been entertained.

Taking all into consideration, it does not appear that there is any thing in the temper or wishes of the parties engaged in this controversy to lead to the conclusion that there is very imminent danger of the war extending at present beyond Syria. That the Allies can take Syria from MEHEMET ALI, there is no doubt; whether they can give it to the Sultan, is another question; and France, it seems, will not interfere unless an attempt be made to wrest Egypt from the Pasha. But there is danger in playing with edge-tools. To say, "we will go to war and stop at such a point," is somewhat like saying, "we will set fire to this house and put it out when so much of it has been burned down." Besides, the French and English nations are sufficiently pugnacious: they still fancy that their interests run counter in the Levant, in the Gulf of Mexico, and in South America; and, with the misunderstandings which necessarily arise whenever active hostilities are carrying on, the warlike harangues of M. THIERS—with LOUIS PHILIPPE's underhand encouragement of language which enables him to execute his pet project of fortifying Paris—may produce the most mischievous results. That Great Britain has sufficient wealth, surplus population, skill, and courage, to go through a long war and come out of it with honour, we have no doubt But, even under the most favourable circumstances, the strain upon the constitution—the suffering—must be immense. Our commercial and territorial relations are more extended than ever they were; we are all frontier; any war in which we are engaged must extend over the whole world. The pressure of our population upon the means of support, acting upon unprecedented skill and knowledge and stored-up capital, is projecting national enterprises round the world in every direction. The revulsion when war arrests this spring-tide of enterprise, and throws it back within our narrow limits, must be tremendous—the suffering occasioned by insolvencies among the wealthy, and the stop page of employment among the poor, beyond all precedent. And all this suffering must be undergone for no purpose. With France we have no quarrel. No British subject has been injured by the state of affairs in Syria And as for Russia, if she has designs upon Constantinople, the present interference of the Allied Powers in the domestic affairs of the Ottoman empire will prove to Turkey what the interference of Prussia, Austria, and Russia in the internal arrangements of Poland were to that country If we must go to war with Russia when she occupies Constantinople, that event is not even postponed by the convention of July. At present we are going to fight for the sake of fighting. And this is the consummation of Whig government, and commentary upon—REFORM, RETRENCHMENT, PEACE.

THE FRENCH CHAMBERS.

CHAMBER OF DEPUTIES.—SITTING OF THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 26.

THE DEBATE ON THE ADDRESS.

(Continuation from our last.)

At half-past one o'clock M. Sauzet, the President, took the chair, but the Chamber was not in number to deliberate until two, when the discussion on the address was resumed.

M. Passy, Minister of Finance under the Administration of the 12th of May, having been called to the tribune, said that he felt it a duty to correct a number of erroneous assertions which had been circulated with regard to the conduct of that Administration in respect to the Eastern question. The great object of that Cabinet had ever been to obtain the abolition of the treaty of Unkiar Skelessi, and to prevail upon the Sultan and the Pacha to come to some arrangement which would have consecrated the fact and the right, and saved the East as well as Europe from the perils of war. Lord Palmerston having subscribed to the proposition of assembling a congress in Vienna, an application had been addressed to the Court of Berlin to join in the negotiations. His Lordship observed, that the Porte might have already applied for aid to Russia, and the latter have acceded to its request, and that it was incumbent on France and England to prevail on Austria to unite with them in forcing Russia to withdraw her troops and fleets, after having accomplished her mission and that Russia should not be allowed to retain any part of the Ottoman empire, or derive any political or commercial advantage from her intervention. England also proposed the adjustment of the differences by means of the accord of the five great Powers. M. Bourqueney wrote at the time to Marshal Soult that the British Cabinet was of opinion that in the event of a new intervention of Russia the united fleets should demand the entrance of the Dardanelles, and force it if necessary. The question was even examined by the Cabinet in a military point of view, and was found practicable, but perilous. A project of instructions was accordingly forwarded to Admiral Lalande, enjoining him to protect Constantinople, in the event of a check of the Sultan's army by the Egyptian forces, and authorising him moreover either to obtain or force the passage for that purpose. Lord Palmerston, when the *rapproachement* between England and Russia began, had communicated all the despatches to the latter, and amongst others the instructions given to Sir R. Stopford, by which that Admiral had been directed, when once certain that the Pacha had stopped in his march, to enter the Bosphorus and remain there, or in the Black Sea, until the evacuation of the Turkish capital. The English Cabinet admitted the possibility of its occupation by the Russians, and took no measures to prevent it, whilst France wished to present herself there simultaneously with the invaders. M. Passy then read several despatches addressed to Lord Palmerston, showing that France had proposed to him the moment the Russians appeared under the walls of Constantinople to unite the English and French squadrons, and order them to repair thither immediately, without awaiting events. His Lordship, however, had thought that the invitation to the admirals should emanate from the Sultan, and orders to that effect were transmitted to Sir R. Stopford. The French Government, without awaiting the answer of England, had addressed to its Ambassador a note demanding in case one or more of the foreign Powers should send troops or ships to cover Constantinople, that moment the Sultan should issue an authorisation to the French squadron to enter the Dardanelles. The death of the latter, and the treason of the Capitan Pacha, altered the state of affairs. England required of France to unite in recovering the Ottoman fleet, adding that if the French fleet did not repair to Alexandria that of England would proceed thither alone. France did not accede to the proposition, because she apprehended the destruction of both the Egyptian and Turkish fleets, and felt more anxious to save Constantinople, which was menaced by the Russians, and her fleet accordingly remained at the Dardanelles. England, said M. Passy, had never proposed to force that passage, and everything that was said on the subject was false. M. Passy next referred to the mission of M. Caillé, the object of which, he said, had been misrepresented. That officer and Captain Pollet were sent, the one to Alexandria, and the other to Constantinople, to remain at the disposal of the agents of France, and to watch the course of military events. M. Caillé left Alexandria with a letter from Mehemet Ali to his son, ordering him to wait until he was attacked, and, if obliged to take the field and victorious, not to advance beyond Orfa and Diarbekir. Caillé arrived at Ibraham Pacha's head-quarters four days after the battle of Nezib, and had certainly had some trouble in prevailing upon Ibrahim to comply with his father's injunction. But he had no mission from France to stop him in his victorious career, and, as a proof that he was not sent to Syria for that purpose, M. Passy alluded to a despatch from M. Metternich, proving that the Pacha had already pledged himself to the Russian and Austrian Consuls not to advance beyond the two above mentioned pachalics. France had ever given Mehemet Ali advice of moderation, and urged him to abandon the idea of obtaining by violence what might be granted to him by the Powers, who would be less disposed to do him justice if he persevered in his aggression. After the death of Mahmoud, France, so far from favouring Mehemet Ali, directed her Ambassador to protect the Porte; she had resisted the pretensions of the Pacha to the hereditary government of all his possessions, and the extravagant demand he had made of the Porte to dismiss the Grand Vizier, Chosrew Pacha. The Cabinet of the 12th of May had blamed its Ambassador for signing the note of the 27th of July, 1839, because the accord mentioned in it as existing between the five Powers did not really exist. Had the conferences been opened in Vienna, the solution of the difference would have been much easier. M. Passy next described how the *rapprochement* between England and Russia had been brought about, and the consequences of the first mission of M. Brunow to London, &c., but the Assembly was becoming weary, and the noise of private conversation soon drowned the voice of the speaker. He next proceeded to vindicate the policy of the Cabinet of the 12th of May, who had stipulated for Mehemet Ali the hereditary Governments of Syria and Egypt, not, however, as an ultimatum, but as a basis upon which a treaty could be concluded. That Cabinet had protested against M. de Brunow's proposition to Lord Palmerston to allow the Russians to protect Constantinople, whilst the British and French fleets would operate on the coast of Syria, because it had ever been of opinion that all the Powers interested in the question should co-operate in the defence of Constantinople, and not the Russians alone. So determined was the French Government to oppose the exclusive interference of the latter, that it declared that no foreign squadron should appear before that capital without being immediately followed by the fleets of France. That declaration had been conveyed in a despatch addressed to the Ambassador in London, which was verbally communicated to Lord Palmerston, and in which it was stated that the *rapprochement* between England and Russia amounted to a dereliction of the French alliance. It contained, moreover, a *casus belli*, should the Russian fleet present itself before Constantinople. In reply to the second proposition brought by M. Brundow, France announced her intention to persevere in her resistance, and declared that she should not participate in the negotiations if the exclusive protectorship usurped by Russia was not annulled—a result which France was determined to obtain by all means; because she well knew that it was on the side of Constantinople the empire could alone be effectually protected, and that the settlement of the relations between the Sultan and the Pacha was of mere secondary interest. Had England concurred in this view of the question, France would have abated in her pretensions, and probably not have so obstinately insisted on Syria being made over for ever to Mehemet Ali. The Cabinet of the 12th of May had never given way on the question of the exclusive protectorship of Russia; because it considered it a grave and European question, and to the last it had advocated the rights of the Pacha, and demanded for him equitable and advantageous conditions.

M. Guizot spoke as follows :—Gentlemen, M. Pasay has just stated to the Chamber the progress of the negotiations under the Cabinet of which he formed a part. He has made known to the Chamber the instructions given to me by that Cabinet. The Chamber observes that the policy of that Cabinet was perfectly free—that the only point on which it had declared itself was Constantinople, and the abolition of any exclusive protectorate of that city. I accepted the task of seconding this policy under the Cabinet of the 12th of May, as under that of the 1st of March. The only reservations under which I accepted the mission were as regards internal policy. It was stated to me verbally, as well as in writing, that the internal policy of the Cabinet was—no electoral reform, no dissolution. I approved of the internal policy. I adopted this standard, which appeared to me the only one suitable for the new Cabine. As to the foreign policy, the instructions of the preceeding Cabinet were confirmed. I had no objection to make. I approved of that line of policy which appeared to me the only feasible one. I have had the honour of saying in another place, the world must be preserved from every kind of violent struggle. What the world requires is peace—honorable and dignified peace. It was my belief that the policy proposed to me was the only one capable of leading to that result; it appeared to me good, just, and advantageous to all, and I accepted it without restriction. I then believed that it was my duty to direct all my efforts to promote the triumph of this policy; I persuaded myself that my principal care should be to inform the Cabinet of all which passed under my notice, that it might profit by every circumstance, and avail itself of every chance of arrangement. I concealed nothing from the Cabinet, I kept it *au courant* of every event which might either favour our policy or which might be unfavourable to it. M. Thiers yesterday read several of my letters, in which I expressed a hope of seeing the policy which I sustained with triumph It is quite true that I frequently entertained this hope; but each time that I entertained it, I took care to express my doubts on the subject; in a world I expressed my opinion honestly, frankly, and without restriction. I never concealed anything, and acted like a man devoted to his duty. On the 16th of March I wrote a letter to the President of the Council in the following terms :

"The British Government believes that it has in the East two interests, of unequal importance, indeed, but both real, and both of which it has much at heart. It dreads Russia at Constantinople; France gives it uneasiness in Egypt; it desires to establish at Constantinople, either by the power of the Ottoman empire itself, or by the regular intervention of Europe, against Russia. It seeks to weaken the Pacha of Egypt for fear he should prove a too faithful and powerful ally to us in the Mediterranean." (Sensation.)

The Chamber will see with what sincerity I reported the facts that came under my observation. (Good, very good.)

"The Cabinet of London," I added, "conceives, the present moment favourable for the attainment of one or the other of these objects.

"By a singular concurrence of circumstances, Russia shows itself disposed to abandon, or at least to postpone, not only its projects of aggrandisement, but its pretensions to the exclusive protectorate of the Ottoman empire, and to second England in the design of weakening the Pacha of Egypt.

"Austria and Prussia adhere, as is quite natural, to this retrograde movement of the Russian policy. The British Cabinet, therefore, finds in the actual state of the East, combined with the dipositions of a great part of Europe, no embarrassment that presses, but, on the contrary, a valuable opportunity of which it becomes its duty to take advantage.

"However, two fears still possess the English Government; the one, that, in the execution and from the very nature of the means to be employed, the first result which it aims at should escape it—that is to say, that instead of fortifying the Ottoman empire against Russia, it should expose this empire to a new form of Russian influence. The other is, lest its alliance with France, to which it still clings, should become relaxed or even dissolved by the divergency in the policy of the two countries and the possible separation between both in the East. These fears keep the British Cabinet in suspense, and urge it to offer concessions to France on the Egyptian question, in order to make sure of French concourrence on that of Constantinople; to avoid the employment of dangerous means in the East in reference to either question, and to maintain in its integrity the alliance with France.

"How far is it likely that these concessions may go? Can they become sufficient to satisfy at once the substantial interests of the Pacha of Egypt and the policy of the French Government? I believe that at this moment nobody can venture to say with certainty what will be the result.

"Such are, briefly, the political views of the English Cabinet in this matter—views which new incidents or difficulties in execution may fetter, postpone, or even check altogether; but which, if I do not deceive myself, are serious enough, and alredy so far advanced as to make it incumbent on our Government to surmount the difficulties rather than be in haste to yield to them." (Sensation.)

I wrote this a fortnight after my arrival in London. In doing so it was my desire to convey to the King's Government a correct idea of the importance that the English Cabinet attached to its double object, and of the perseverance and energy with which it pursued both. I added to this despatch a letter on the 17th of March—the next day—in the words that follow:—

"I beg of you to give your best attention to my despatch of this day. It is possible that this new phase of the negotation may disappear, and we may be able to resume that expectant policy in the consequences of which we see the *status quo*."

I here allude to what M. Thiers yesterday said of the necessity of waiting and gaining time for the purpose of effecting, without having recourse to war, the maintenance of the *status quo* in the East.

"But," I continue, "it may also happen that events may receive a new impetus, and that we shall soon be obliged to take a decided part. If this should happen, the alternative in which we shall be placed will be this: either to act in concert with England in the question of Constantinople, and in obtaining from her, in that of Syria, some concessions for Mehemet Ali, or to withdraw from the negotiation, leaving it to be concluded amongst the four Powers, and holding ourselves a part to await the course of events. I do not affirm that in this case a conclusion by the four Powers is certain: new difficulties may arise. I only say that in my view such a conclusion appears probable, and that if we do not make an endeavour to bring about, between us and England, an arrangement on the Syrian question with which the Pacha ought to be satisfied, we should be prepared for the other issue, the settlement by the four Powers. It is important that you should perfectly understand the state of things, and not make any false calculation of the probable chances. There is, in the Cabinet here, a sincere desire to maintain and strengthen the alliance with France. But that this desire, and the prospect of the difficulties in carrying it out, will outweigh the motives which urge England to seize an opportunity of settling, according to its own views of policy, the questions of Constantinople and Syria, is what I will not venture to affirm."

This is what I wrote on the 17th of March. I did not, however, persevere the less in my efforts to render the policy of the French Cabinet, which was to obtain Egypt and Syria hereditary for Mehemet Ali, successful. I had, I confess, and as I have just stated, several times a hope that I should triumph. I said so, and wrote so, never, however, concealing truth. In the course of this negotiation several arrangements were proposed. I have always had the conviction that England and the other Powers, but especially England, were desirous of a friendly arrangement; yes, I have the conviction that the English nation desired such a solution. I have the conviction that Lord Palmerston himself desired it, and that he has the alliance of France at heart. (Interruption.) I am here, gentlemen, for the purpose of saying what I believe, I am here in presence of my country, and with the intention of speaking to it that truth which it is important for it to be acquainted with on this occasion. (Yes, yes.) I believe that on both sides the desire of a friendly understanding was sincere. The first essay, the first serious essay of arrangement which was made, was the offer of adding to the possession of Egypt that of Saint Jean d'Acre, for every body considered that Saint Jean d'Acre was a means of reconquering Syria. Evidently the abandonment of the fortress of Saint Jean d'Acre was a great sacrifice on the part of Lord Palmerston. The French Cabinet, however, would not accept this proposition, and Lord Palmerston, made no other. But the Austrian and Prussian Ambassadors were not idle. They spoke for some time of the possibility of giving both Egypt and Syria hereditarily to the Viceroy. I informed the Cabinet of this, but I never regarded it as a serious concession on the part of Austria and Prussia. Subsequently an overture was made to me as to giving Syria for life to the Viceroy. I communicated this to my Cabinet, but I never said to it accept or do not accept it, for I was merely an Ambassador, and not Minister for Foreign Affairs. It was not for me to come to any determination on the subject. I stated the facts on this occasion as I did on all others, and thus performed my duty as Ambassador. I neither exceeded nor neglected that duty. I shall now state, gentlemen, the terms in which I communicated to M. Thiers the state of the question at this particular moment:—

"We are, perhaps, approaching the crisis of the affair. That further step to which I alluded in a previous letter and which consisted in a representation by Austria and Prussia to Lord Palmerston that it would be necessary to submit to the grant of Syria for life to the Pacha, and thus make a great concession to France—this step, I say, is, if I am not much deceived, at this moment in progress. Certain colleagues of Lord Palmerston, on the one part, and the Ministers of Austria and Prussia, on the other, are pressing him to decide on the course I mention. If they should succeed they will all of them consider that they have achieved a great victory and have established an extremely reasonable basis of arrangement. It is most essential, then, that I should be perfectly informed of your intentions on the subject, for upon my language, however cautious it may be, may depend either the prompt adoption of an arrangement on these basis, or a change of policy by which Lord Palmerston, profiting by the disappointed hopes and the temper of his colleagues and of the Plenipotentiaries, would once more engage them in his system, and bring them to the adoption, by only four Powers, of his project for depriving the Pacha of Syria, and to the employment, if necessary, of coercive measures. Much, very much, will be done in the Cabinet and among the Plenipotentiaries to prevent any proceeding except by the five Powers, and in concert with us, without having recourse to coercion. I do not guarantee that they will entirely succeed, or that a sudden conclusion by the four Powers only is quite impossible. (Great sensation.) We may at any moment find ourselves in this alternative: Egypt hereditarily, and Syria for life to the Pacha, on condition that the Holy Cities, Candia, and Adana should be given up under an arrangement by the five; or Syria withdrawn from the Pacha under an arrangement by the four, and that by coercive means if necessity should require them"

This is the answer which I received from M. Thiers, date June 30:—

"When I spoke to you of a grand conquest which would change our attitude, I alluded to the hereditary possession of Syria and the hereditary possession of Egypt.

"However, I have consulted the Cabinet on the opening which you lately mentioned to me—Egypt as a heirdom and Syria for life. They are now deliberating thereon, but they seem but little disposed for such a concession. However, we shall see; defer your exclamations. We must see what will turn up. Nothing is as yet decided."

I remained in the position prescribed to me by these inseructions. At a subsequent period the proposition to which I have alluded was again made to me, but without any display of energy or eagerness. M. Thiers has asked me if I think that Lord Palmerston could have been induced to consent to the concession of the life government of the whole of Syria. I will reply to him in the sincerity of my heart. I do not think he could have been induced to make this concession. (Sensation.) At the same time, however, I feel it my duty to state, that I do believe that with proper management better conditions might have been obtained for Mehemet Ali than those which were offered. The chamber will understand that I am here merely expressing my own opinion. We know that in this world much is obtained by negotiation and arrangement, and that all arrangements are more or less founded upon compromise. I think that if the attempt had been made a larger portion of Syria might have been obtained for the Pacha. These are parts of Syria which England certainly never would have consented to place in his hands, but it is probable that she might have consented to have granted to him the pachalic of Tripoli, the pachalic of Acre, and a portion of the pachalic of Damascus. This, I repeat, is my opinion. Others may entertain a different view, but I am bound to state what I think. Such an overture, indeed, was never made to me, but it might have been made, if we had come to any explanation on the subject of Syria. I now return to the immediate question. News soon arrived that Mehemet Ali having learned the dismissal of Chosrew Pacha, his old enemy, and seeing in this event one great source of bad feeling between himself and the Porte removed, had expressed a willingness to restore to the Porte the Turkish fleet which had fallen into his hands, and to throw himself into the arms of the Sultan. At this period M. Thiers wrote to me, desiring that I should not make this disposition on the part of the Pacha known, lest the English should interfere to prevent a direct arrangement between the Sultan and his vassal :—The following is the letter of M. Thiers :—

"I have just received from Egypt the following despatch, of which I send you a copy. (This is the despatch announcing the demands of the Pacha.) It is important that it should not be known at London, in order that the English may not interfere to prevent a direct compromise (Ironical exclamations from the Extreme Gauche.)

"The news will soon become known, but not before eight days. In the interval the English can do nothing, and we are sure that they will be too late, if they wish to write to Constantinople. You will, however, avail yourself of this news to prevent a resolution, if they wish to take one, relative to the plan on which you lately consulted me—Egypt hereditarily and Syria for life. (Sensation.")

About the same period news was received of the insurrection in Syria. I saw at once that this event was likely to be productive of bad results for the policy of our Cabinet. (Here M. Guizot read to the Chamber the following letter, which he wrote on the 11th of July, informing the Cabinet of France of what was occuring in the Conference of London:—

"Ever since the proposal to cut Syria in two, by giving to Mehemet Ali the fortress and a portion of the pachalic of St. Jean d'Acre, has been withdrawn, Lord Palmerston has avoided any conversation on the Eastern question. I have conversed with him once or twice, more to establish the policy of the King's Government than to attempt to make any progress in the question. Lord Palmerston replied like a man who persists in his ideas, but who thinks that the hour has not yet come, and who wishes to gain time."

M. THIERS—I will prove with the documents in my hand, since it appears that I am placed in a position of being compelled to justify myself in presence of an Ambassador who received his orders from me; I will prove, I say, to M. Guizot, that he told me, on the 14th of July, that we had still plenty of time before us, and that there was nothing to render urgency necessary.

M. GUIZOT—It is true, and I will state it presently. I foresaw what was probable, but I was sure of nothing. I did however, what it was my duty to do. I communicated my suspicions to you in order that your attention might be roused; more than this I could not do, and in doing what I did I fulfilled the duties imposed upon me as an Ambassador.

M. GUIZOT read in continuation the following extract from his dispatch to M. Thiers :—

"As I wrote to your Excellency, Lord Palmerston during several weeks has made

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no mention of the Eastern question to the Cabinet; nor has he communicated to his colleagues the last note of Chekib Effendi. The labours still went on of several members of the Cabinet and diplomatic corps to effect an arrangement which should have for basis the heirdom of Egypt and the concession of Syria for life to the Pacha. Conformably to your Excellency's instructions I have remained perfectly quiet.

"At this state of things we received the news of the deposition of Chosrew Pacha and Mehemet Ali's direct communications with the Sultan. It did not surprise me.

"Your Excellency had communicated to me a despatch from M. Cochelet, dated May 26, announcing the Pacha's intention. I kept this despatch a profound secret, but I have since heard that the Baron d'Appony had announced, on the 16th June, M. Cochelet's prediction to the Baron de Neumann. Your Excellency's despatch was also dated June 16, so that, by a singular coincidence, on the same day M. Cochelet wrote to Alexandria as concluded that which the Austrian Ambassador wrote as probable according to M. Cochelet's despatch. When this arrived at London, Lord Palmerston and the three Plenipotentiaries were not less surprised than I was. They considered it was an act long since concocted between France and the Pacha, who at Constantinople and at Alexandria had long been concocting it.

"The effect of the act produced a notable alteration. Not only did it lose much of the importance which its novelty and spontaneousness had obtained for it, but also the dispositions of Lord Palmerston and the three other plenipotentiaries were visibly modified. They considered Mehemet Ali's success—

"As a complete and personal triumph of France at Alexandria and Constantinople.

"As the ruin of the note of July 27, 1839, and of the common action of the five Powers.

"Thenceforth, they who endeavoured to obtain the common action of the five Powers, the arrangement founded on the hereditary concession of Egypt, and the life concession of Syria, stopped short in their labours without, however, abandoning them entirely.

"On his side, Lord Palmerston suddenly showed himself disposed to act, and in two successive Councils, held on the 4th and 8th of that month, he presented to the Cabinets, with an obstinacy full of ardour, his ideas and plan of conduct on the hypothesis of an arrangement by means of the four Powers.

"Nothing was resolved, the Cabinet was divided. The adversaries of Lord Palmerston's plan insisted on waiting for news from Constantinople. They adjourned to a fresh Council. But Lord Palmerston was pressing. 'The Powers,' said he, 'were bound in honour to regulate by intervention the Eastern affairs in a manner the most favourable to the Porte. They had promised it to the Sultan, and to each other. Mehemet Ali's measure should not deter them. It was an act of insignificance, by which the Pacha promised nothing and made no important concessions, which neither change the situation or the policy of the Porte, and which would not bring about the hoped for pacification, and which, if not guarded against, would only shackle the negotiations between the Powers, and prevent them from gaining their object. Yet the occasion for acting was favourable, the insurrection in Syria was serious. Lord Palmerston trusted much to the information which told him that the insurgents were numerous and animated, and that Ibrahim's Administration was vexatious, tyrannous, and detested."

Here are some details which I shall suppress, as they are merely some information obtained by Lord Palmerston in private letters.

"I am astonished at the interpretation which had been given to the measure of Mehemet Ali. What was more inevitable or easy to foresee than this measure? For upwards of a year the Powers have been endeavouring to settle the Eastern question, and have not yet succeeded. On the other hand, the Pacha declared that the presence of Chosrew in power was the principal obstacle to his coming to terms with the Sultan. Chosrew was withdrawn. Was a preparation necessary, a diplomatic labour to explain what the Pacha had done? He did what he announced, and what dictated by common sense France, it is true, has given, and still gives counsel, at Alexandria; but it is counsel for moderation and concession, for the purpose of re-establishing peace in the East, and in the bosom of the Ottoman empire that good understanding and union which is the only guarantee of power and peace.

"It would be very strange to see the powers opposed to the re-establishment of peace; not to desire to see it restored unless brought back by their own hands, and to throw themselves between the Sultan and his vassal just as they were on the point of agreeing.

"A year since this intervention was imagined; it was feared that the Porte, worn out and exhausted by its recent defeat, would abandon itself, in its defenceless state, to the Pacha, and would accept conditions which would endanger peace for the future. But now, after all that has passed—that the Porte has procured assistance—that the Pacha with an excess of moderation, has himself set the example of a wish to settle the question what possible motive can the Powers have to oppose him—or to retard the arrangement?

"What I now say seems generally to strike all whom I addressed; but I can no longer state it as openly or as frequently as I could wish, as I rarely now have an occasion to do so.

"The affair is, then at the present moment, in a crisis (Sensation.) Nothing, I repeat, is decided. Dissent and agitation stalk through the Cabinet. Some Ministers insist in waiting for news from Constantinople, They who are still hesitating seem to wish for this delay. The chances are, therefore, great that a definitive and efficacious resolution will not immediately be promulgated."

After reading this letter M. Guizot added—This, gentlemen, is the explanation which I have to offer in allusion to the observation which has just been made by M. Thiers.

M. Thiers—This is all very true, but you quote the other portion.

M. Guizot—Certainly.

M. Thiers—On the 6th, 9th, and 14th of July you wrote to me as follows:—"The English Cabinet is in deliberation, there is a crisis——'

A Deputy here exclaimed "Well!"

M. Thiers—Allow me to proceed—"But nothing is yet decided. Two plans have been prepared one for five Powers, for which propositions have been made to France, and the other for four Powers, in the event of France refusing the propositions which will be made to her." This is what you wrote to me; all your letters contain the supposition that, before signing any treaty, a proposition would be made to France.

M. Guizot—That is true, I belived that such would be the case. All the world knows, that during the last days of the negotiations, France was kept in the dark as to what was going on. I was not exactly informed of the proceedings; what I told you, what I wrote to you, was what I believed. The treaty was concealed from us. This was wrong; it was not delicate conduct, and it was a proceeding against which I loudly protested. I was myself ignorant of the treaty, and, therefore, could not inform you of it. The fact of the treaty having been signed was not communicated to me until the 17th July, two days after it took place, and as I wish to put my country in possession of every circumstance connected with that fact, I will state the manner in which that communication was made to me by Lord Palmerston:—

"17th July, Half-past 11 at Night.

"Lord Palmerston wrote to me at one o'clock that he wishs to have some conversation with me towards the end of the day. When I went to the Foreign Office he told me that the Captain, under the pressure of events, had just come to a definitive arrangement on the affairs of the East, that he had a communication to make to me on the subject, and that, for the sake of expressing his opinions fully and with precision, he had committed to writing what he had to say. He then read the paper of which I enclose a copy. (This is the memorandum of the 17th of July. It has already been published, and I need not read it.) I listened to Lord Palmerston without interrupting him; and, afterwards, taking the paper from his hands, said—'My Lord, upon the ground of the resolution you have just communicated to me, I will add nothing to what I have often had the honour to remark. I will not on a first and hasty reading, discuss the whole contents of the memorandum I have just heard; but some points stricke me, upon which I lose no time in expressing my sentiments.'

"I first read over this passage:—'Notwithstanding the four Courts have latterly proposed to France to join her in executing an arrangement between the Sultan and Mehemet Ali, founded on the views that had been submitted towards the end of last year by the French Ambassador in London, the French Government has not considered itself in a position to take part in this arrangement,

"You doubtless allude here, my Lord, to the arrangement which had for its basis the cession to the Pacha of a part of the pachalic of St. Jean d'Acre including the fortress, and it results from the paragraph I have read that the French Government after having caused this proposal to be made, did not feel itself competent to adhere to it. I cannot admit, on the part of the King's Government, the justice of this charge of inconsistency. The views in question were never officially announced in the name of the King's Government by the French Ambassador in London—neither by myself nor by my predecessor. They may have been mentioned in conversation, like many other hypotheses, but they have never been presented under a form, or with a character which can authorise any one in saying, or give good ground for believing, that the Government of the King first put them forward and then repudiated them.

"My second observation is this: you say that the French Government has several times declared that it had no objection to make to the arrangements which the four Powers wished Mehemet Ali to accede to, if his consent could be obtained; and that, in any caset, France would not oppose the measure which the four Courts, in concert with the Sultan, might deem necessary, in order to secure the acquiescence of the Pacha of Egypt.

"'I cannot, my Lord, assent to this expression *under any circumstances*; and I am confident I never said any thing that could justify it. The Government of the King does not assuredly constitute itself the armed champion of any one; and it will never compromise, for the sole interests of the Pacha of Egypt, the peace and the interests of France. But if the measures adopted against the Pacha by the four Powers had in the estimation of the King's Government such a character or consequence as to alter the existing balance of the State of Europe, it could not consent to them; it would then consider what course would be the most becoming, and it will always reserve to itself full liberty of action in this respect.' (Very good!)

"After some unimportant observations on certain expressions in the memorandum, I added:—

"My Lord, the Government of the King has always thought that the question whether two or three of the Syrian pachalics should belong to the Sultan or to the Pacha was by no means worth the risks that the employment of force and the assumption of war in the East might occasion, both to the East and to Europe. You have judged otherwise. * * * If you have been mistaken, we will not partake the responsibility; we will use all our exertions to maintain peace and our existing alliance; and to surmount, for the general advantage, the difficulties, perhaps the dangers, that may be involved in the new course upon which you are about to enter.'

"In reply to this *memorandum* I received from the President of the Council the French *counter-memorandum* of the 24th July, with instructions to read it to Lord Palmerston, and leave a copy of it with him. As the Chamber is in possession of this document, I will only read one passage that concerns me, characterising the opinion which the President of the Council held, and doubtless still holds, upon the proceeding of which we so justly complain."

After alluding to the language that had been held by the French Government, either directly or through my instrumentality, and to what he thought generally on the principle of the question, he said:—

"What France thought on this subject she still thinks; and she has some ground for believing that this opinion does not belong exclusively to her. No positive proposal has been addressed to her under the recent circumstances. That she has not been in a situation to come to the resolution which England communicates in the name of the four Powers must not, therefore, be imputed to her as a refusal. But, moreover without insisting on the question that might arise out of this mode of proceeding in regard to her, France declares anew that she holds that conduct to be inconsiderate and wanting in prudence which consists in taking resolutions without the means of executing them, or as endeavouring to execute them by insufficient or dangerous means."

I also, added M. Guizot, saw in this conduct a want of proper respect for France, but I did not see in it a just and reasonable motive—I will not say merely for the immediate rupture of peace—but even for preparations for such a rupture. (Great agitation.) I thought that France ought to remain in a state of coldness towards England, and that, by such a course, she would be prepared for events; but that, if she would assume hostile atitude and precipitate events. (Sensation.) I am convinced that the powers who signed the treaty of the 15th July had no *arriére pensée*—no hostile intention towards France. (Disapprobation.) I feel that there is between France and the Powers a difference as to the mode of settling the Eastern question: that they considered their own view of the mode of bringing this question to a settlement preferable, for the East and for the world at large to that which had been proposed by France, and that, with this conviction, they addpted it. This, Gentlemen, is my opinion. (Agitation.) I can easily comprehend that, on a subject of this nature, other opinions may be entertained than that which I profess. I do not pretend that my opinion is any better than that of others, excpept that the position which I occupied enabled me to form an opinion from facts and observations which did not come under the immediate notice of persons differently situated. At any rate, I trust that I shall be permitted to express my opinion. (Approbation.) If you arm, if you make preparations, you provoke a coalition; you menace the Powers, and they will unite against you. ("Oh! oh!") Yes! yes!" I repeat, Gentlemen, that the Powers of Europe have never had any intention of menacing France. I know well that whenever there occurs in France any movement, a little out of the ordinary course of things, Europe believes that a revolution is at hand; but I know also that whenever the Powers concert together for any object, there is a belief in France that they are coalescing against her. It is essential that this mutual distrust should cease. Just as France imagines, without taking into consideration the importance of the object for which foreign Powers may act in concert, that there is a coalition against her, so do foreign Powers believe that whenever revolutionaoy passions disturb for a moment the internal tranquillity of France, the nation at large is at the point of revolution. It would be well on all sides to view subjects with more ealm and with more reflection. That those who think that the honour of France calls upon her to wash out what is described as the weakness or dishonour of France, should desire an armament of 600,000 men, and 300,000 mobilized National Guards I can comprehend; this is consistent with the view which they have taken of the question. But those who think with me that France has no insult to avenge, and that instead of war for supposed insult, she is bound to present to the world the spectacle of repose and prosperity, do not think that such an armament is necessary. These persons desire with me a pacific attitude—an armament of peace. I have adhered to the armaments in the limits which I have already indicated; but when I saw that in a position in which the maintenance of peace was essential people were rushing to war, I was much afflicted, and I thought it my duty to withdraw my co-operation from the Cabinet. I informed my friend, the Duke de Broglie, of this feeling, and intreated him to communicate it to the President of the Council, and this, I believe, was done.

M. Thiers—But you did not write to me?

M. Guizot—I informed a common friend of this circumstance, and I beg leave also to state that I wrote a letter on the subject, which I will now read to the Chamber with its permission. ("Yes, yes! speak, speak!") This is the substance of what I wrote at the end of September last:—"I am rendered uneasy, more by what is occurring at home than by what is going on abroad; we are evidently returning to 1831, and coming back to that state of things when the revolutionary spirit is able to take advantage of, and to turn to its own purposes, the enthusiasm of the nation." ("Bravo, bravo!") I beg leave of the Chamber to be allowed to give a short explanation of these expressions, in doing which I will not occupy much of its time; but as the matter is important it cannot be passed over. I wish to allude to the expressions "revolutionary spirit and the enthusiasm of the nation." I have a profound respect for the enthusiasm of the nation; I know its good effect, but when it errs, when it goes contrary, when it proceeds in the wrong direction, then I contend there is no reason why it should be blindly given way to; on the contrary, it needs to be directed. ("Very well, very well!") I go on with the extract from what I then wrote:—"And in pushing on to war, without a legitimate motive, and without a reasonable chance of success, in the only hope, and with the only intent of revolution. (Interruption.) France, which did not go to war in order to hinder Poland from falling into the hands of Russia, cannot now do so in order that Syria may remain in the hands of the Pacha." (Warm approbation.)

"We return to the year 1831, when the revolutionary spirit was keeping up the national excitement, and was incessantly advocating war, without any legitimate motives or reasonable chance of success, in the hope of creating a revolution.

"I say without legitimate motives for that the Syrian question was not a case for legitimate war I think is self-evident. France, which made no war to disfranchise Poland from Russia—(Movements on the Left)—cannot reasonably enter into a war to place Syria in the Pacha's hands, instead of the Sultan's. ('That is true;' 'Very good.') The policy which has hitherto been avowed and supported by France will not allow her to make war.

"We have repeatedly and loudly asserted that the distribution of territories between the Sultan and Pacha signified but little to us; that if the Pacha chose to restore Syria we should make no objection; that foreseeing his refusal, his resistance, and the trouble which would necessarily endanger the Ottoman empire and the peace of Europe, was the motive of our opposition to the use of coercive measures. In making war to preserve Syria for the Pacha we should signally give ourselves the lie; it would be one of these exposures which would weaken whilst they falsify us.

"Up to this moment no other question of principle arose out of the convention of July 15, in fact, out of its execution. None of the grand interests of France were attacked, neither its independence, its Government, its institutions, its ideas, its free activity, nor its riches.

"What is now being attempted in the East may bring about something far different from the desired object. It may give rise to questions. Events may occur which will oblige France to interfere. This is a reason for us to arm and be ready. But is this a reason why we should ourselves, in the West, moot questions and cause events which naturally have nothing to do with this question.

"The friendship of France has been held somewhat lightly. She feels hurt at it, and justly. It is a reason for a coolness, for isolation, for a perfectly independent and purely personal policy. But it is not a reason for war. The offence is not one of those which demand and legitimize war. France has neither been insulted, defied, or deceived. Her concurrence was demanded, and she refused it on the terms which were proposed to her. We were accordingly passed by with incivility. We were slighted, but not affronted.

"We have said so during the last ten years. It is the honor of our Government that it became a Government the morning after a revolution—that it sustained our rights without making an appeal to the passions—that it created itself by resistance and maintained itself by peace and order. Shall we cease to boast of this? Shall we change our conduct?

"It cannot be possible. I am at a distance: but I can see from afar the excitement (*entrainement*). I know not how to resist it, and I have decided to take no part in any attempt to do so. I wrote to you to that effect three weeks since. I am unable to judge of the state of public feeling in France, and how the Government is actuated by it. May be war, which appears to me not to have been rendered necessary by circumsatances, may have become inevitable from the state of public feeling. Should such be the case I will take no part in a policy which I believe to be full of perils and errors. I shall withdarw.

"I have confidence in the Chambers. I have ever seen in the most critical moments that the sentiments of duty, danger, or responsibility has inspired them with intelligence, courage, and power, which they, like the rest of the world, did not possess in quieter times. This is what occurred in 1831. We have often repeated, that without the Chambers, without their concurrence, their presence, their loyal explosion, that orgainsed struggle of passions and public reasons, the Government would never have resisted that warlike and revolutionary feeling which was then so natural and so restless; the country had never found within herself so much wisdom and energy to sustain her Government. Are we on the eve of the second trial? Can we hope for a second success? ('Yes, yes,' from all sides of the Chamber.) I know not, my anxiety is great, but so is my confidence. (Sensation.) It is by the Chambers alone, by their assistance, by their open and dispassionate discussion, that the country can be enlightened and the perils warded off. ('Bravo, bravo,' prolonged marks of assent. On leaving the tribune, M. Guizot received the heartfelt congratulations of his friends)."

When M. Guizot concluded the reading of this letter it was six o'clock, and the Chamber consequently adjourned.

(*To be continued.*)

SPECTATOR, Nov. 28.

The anxiety respecting the fate of the President steam-ship was relieved yesterday morning by her safe arrival at Liverpool. It appears that she left New York on her appointed day, the 2d instant, and shortly afterwards encountered a tremendously heavy sea and head-wind, in which she beat about for seven days: her captain then finding himself short of coal, and at the earnest solicitation of the passengers, returned to New York, where, amidst great consternation, she arrived on the 9th. Messrs. Wadsworth and Smith, the New York agents, immediately prepared her for sea again; and she sailed from New York on the 11th, with 91 passengers.

The accounts by the President, which are to the 11th instant inclusive, confirm the previously entertained opinion that General Harrison will be the new President, and that by the largest majority ever known. There is not any other news of political interest to the English readers by this arrival.

Business continued exceedingly dull; but as the elections were about closing, it was expected soon to become brisker. The cotton-market was heavy, and prices had a downward tendency. The rate of exchange on England stood at 8½ to 9 per cent. prem, with but a limited business for the packet. The demand for specie for exportation continued great.

The New York packet ship Oxford sailed on the 31, and the Patrick Henry on the 10th The latter, commanded by Captain Delano headed the steamer President till off Cape Clear; where the steamer spoke the Patrick Henry.

The British Halifax steam packet, arrived out at Boston in thirteen days and a half.

The news from Canada is unimportant.

JOHN BULL, NOVEMBER 7.

FLOODS IN FRANCE.—From Besacon we learn that the floods in that country have done great damage, having broken down embankments, stopped manufacturies, destroyed bridges, intercepted roads, and inundated house. The two rivers which traverses Lons le Saulnier are higher than were ever known in the memory of man. At Betterons a house has been washed away, and the barracks threatened with the same fate.

At Barnwell, a village in Northamptonshire, on Friday last, some labourers working in a small quarry, discovered a small iron chest which contained many interesting and rare coins, many of them are supposed by some of the neighbouring antiquarians to be gold and silver of Charless I. and Cromwell, and to have been hidden during the wars which took place in the reign of that unfortunate monarch.

An inquest was held on Tuesday, at Billericay, on the body of Mr. Henry Thomas Martin, aged 40, surgeon of that place, who committed suicide by taking prussic acid. After hearing the evidence the Jury returned a verdict of "Insanity."

Wednesday evening an inquest was held at St. George's Hospital, on the body of Mrs. Mary Forster, aged 35, wife of the Secretary of the Fishmongers' Company, who was burned to death by falling into the fire while in a fit. It was stated that deceased but a short time since had been both scalded and burned during fits, and that though advised to do so, she would not make use of fire-guards. Verdict "Accidental death.

A most destructive fire broke out on Wednesday, about 3 o'clock, on the premises of Messrs. Watson and Son, drysalters and carpet-manufacturers, Church-street, Kidderminster. The building was reduced to a shell and a large quantity of worsted yarns and dye goods consumed. The loss is estimated at 2,900l. The premises and stock are ensured.—*Worcestor Herald.*

THE CONSPIRATORS.—The alleged *complo* that has been entered into by a body of political enthusiasts to assassinate Louis Philippe, calls to mind a Society of a similar nature but of infinitely greater extent, and sending forth its ramifications into the highest grades of society, which is known to have existed in the time of Napoleon, under the title of "Philadephians." This Society ranked among its members a large number of the most distinguished officers in the French service, and its plans are distinctly alluded to in more than one of the "private" letters, and "secret" despatches of the Duke of Wellington, comprised in Colonel Gurwoods admirable publication. We understand further that Captain Quilliman, a British officer, who served through the whole of the Peninsular war, is on the point of giving to the world a work entirely founded on the knowledge he obtained of the laws and projects of this Society, which were of the most singular nature, and were several times on the point of being carried into effect by the most romantic means. The work is entitled *The Conspirators; or the Romance of Military Life.*

POPULAR TRADITIONS OF ENGLAND.—The taste which of late years has been so widely diffused for legends illustrating at once both the history and manners of the different nations to which they belong, has created a necessity for the publication of those proper to our own country. Of these it is well known there are a great number of remarkable interests attached to families and places in the different countries of England, distinguished by having provided the actors and scenes of many strange, of some wonderful, and of not a few amusing dramas still remembered in their different neighbourhoods. Mr. Roby has collected with a skill and talent that prove his fitness for the task he has undertaken, the traditions of Lancashire, which, we are glad to find, he is about to embellish with every improvement of which they are capable, as a portion of the popular "Traditions of England." These will be found not less instructive to the antiquary than amusing to the lover of romance, while the student of historical literature cannot fail of deriving from them some of the most valuable illustrations of English history ever made public. A collection of the national traditions cannot but be regarded as a work of national interest.

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